The Bombay Gazette

…441 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1885.

…OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC…

…PPING.

…ORIENTAL COMPANY.
…PORT SAID, MALTA,
…OUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI,
…ND MARSEILLES.

…OF DEPARTURES.
Captains. TUESDAY 1885.
S. F. Cole … 4th Aug.
G. F. Cates … 11th ,,
G. W. Atkinson … 18th ,,
G. N. Hector … 25th ,,
P. Harris … 1st Sept.
W. D. A[illegible]reon … 8th ,,
T. Fairclough … 15th ,,
Friday.
A. Symons … 25th Sept.
W. J. Webber … 2nd Oct.

…proceed direct to London via …M via Marseilles. By the …change vessels at Suez …Plymouth. …e the Company's Dockyard, …he day of sailing to convey

…O, STRAITS, CHINA, …D AUSTRALIA.
Captains. On 1885.
W. J. Nantes … 21st ,,
W. Barratt … 4th Sept.
I. Reeves … 18th ,,
…sued at greatly reduced rates …of which apply to
G. F. JOHNSON,
…dent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

…ORIENTAL COMPANY.
…ROUTE.
…TS from BOMBAY to …ist, including the Continental …ed on favourable terms; and …three and six months. Tickets …allow passengers to travel …and 2nd class by rail from

…ES ROUTE.
…BOMBAY for MAR-…N direct every four weeks and the voyage to the for-…19 days in fair weather (21 … The Railway journey from …s about 27 hours. …sea route or via Marseilles, …cross the Continent.— Second Class, Rs. 370. …journey must be taken before …ed, for particulars of which the subject, apply to
G. F. JOHNSON,
…ondent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

…NERALE ITALIANA
…LORIO RUBATTINO.
Regular Mail-steamers …BOMBAY on the 1st of each …month, calling at ADEN, …PORT SAID, MESSINA, …MARSEILLES, starting from …month for BOMBAY. …y and Marseilles, Rs. 500, …nd, and Third Class, respec-… Infants are allowed free. …der ten years, half fare. …discount. …will be delivered …GE, to the extent allowed …per cent. is allowed to …six and twelve months, …ADING. …Class Steamers will le…
…H.P.
…500 800 1st Augt. 1885
…000 850 1st Sept. ,,
…000 850 1st Oct.
…Bunder between 10 and 11 …with Passengers and heavy …available for 17 days to …on, both from Genoa and …tion and other particulars
…CESE
…SHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
…Street, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

…LINE.
…EN BOMBAY, LIVER-…TERRANEAN.
…LIVERPOOL.
Comdr. 1885.
John Craig … 15th August.
…place steamers at regular …Passengers, an agency …, London, S.W. …her particulars apply to
…GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

…LOOK
…LEVER WATCH at …nd you will give it the …the result of 20 years …watch trade, and we …t perfect watch ever …a small outlay. …ourselves, the buyer …t hand. This explains …n size in heavy engine …hunting or half hunt-… …t from our firms at …derabad.
…BA & CO.

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…t delightfully situated …ding a charming view of …nd the rooms are open to …ving westerly breezes. …his thanks to the patrons …erto, and begs to inform …of Bombay and the mofus-…s of apartments both for …present vacant. …ld sufficient inducement …be carried to Fort and back …numerous to detail.

…VELLERS IN INDIA.
…RAVELLER'S …E,
…ION containing time …Railway Companies' …s, the routes between …ice of through-routes …places in India and …e of all places of in… With a new Coloured …ilway station on the …nes. Postage Free …nts at the Bombay…

…AK LOGS at the …at the Veeapoorom …t Depôt, 83 Teak logs …logs at the Veeapolay …UCTION on the follow-…h August 1885, Veeapoo-…e 8th September, Tha-… and Verapolay on the …p.m. on the respective …otherwise as may be …be determined by their …ce to defects of any des-… …ld at once deposit one-…per which he had bid for …is removed. …within one month from …pay the balance due or …pecified time the deposit …be forfeited to Govern-…ublic auction at the risk …any advantage arising …ake good any deficiency.
C. R. VERNEDE,
Conservator of Forests.
…th July, 1885.

…n that VINAYECK …HOWRAO DINANATH, …ANANDRAO DINA-…YECK, have contracted to …scribed to THACKER … All persons having any …ither by way of inheri-…, lien or otherwise are …known in writing to …office in Meadow-street, …te hereof, otherwise the …ut any reference to any …be considered as having …of July 1885. …and containing by ad-… thereabouts and regis… …Revenue under old …ey Nos. 270 and 271 and …ether with the messuage, … and privies standing …icipality of Bombay …Vadi road, all which …the north side of the said …the Fort of Bombay, in …ert in Bombay, and are …y the property of Ragoo-… east by the property …Krishna, on or towards …idas Vithaldas, and on …aut Rushi Vadi road, …y in the occupation of …n the occupation of the …owrao Dinanath, [illegible] …Dinanath, [illegible]
…KHILAL M. MUKSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

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Bombay, 30th July, 1885. Agents.

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Do. do. … per roll of 24 yards ,, 16 8

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA

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One Shilling Cakes	Pans or Tubes … each	0	10
Eighteen Penny	do. do. … ,,	1	0
Two-Shilling	do. do. … ,,	1	2
Three-Shilling	do. do. … ,,	1	12
Five-Shilling	do. do. … ,,	2	12

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Tonic-water …
Ginger-ale …
[illegible]
[illegible] allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
[illegible]

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TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST,
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in aid of the
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PART I.
1 Vocal Trio … Fair Flora Decks … —
Messrs. Shepherd, Dixon, and Lamb.
2 Song … Afton Water … —
Miss Whitehead.
3 Song … The Village Blacksmith … Weiss.
Mr. Lamb.
4 Cavatina … Robert toi que j'aime … Meyerbeer.
Mrs. Morland.
5 French Horn … My heart, can'st tell me … Fred Kücken.
Herr Stoeckel.
6 Song … "The Requital" … Blumenthal.
Mr. Dixon.
7 Song … Blow, bugle, blow … H. S. Oakley.
Mrs. McMillan.
8 Duet in Canon … Friendship … Theo Marzials.
Mrs. Yeates Hunter and Mr. Dixon.
PART II.
1 French Horn … Farewell … C. Llawodeam.
Herr Stoeckel.
2 Song … The Desert … —
Mr. Hebditch.
3 Pianoforte Solo … Polish Dance … Scharwenka.
4 Song … Should he upbraid … Bishop.
Mrs. Yeates Hunter
5 Song … Cam' ye by Athole … A. Lawrie.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Duett … Home to our Mountain … Verdi.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
7 Song … "The Yeomans Wedding" … Poniatowski.
Mr. Lamb.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a second EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, Solicitors, No. 26, Apollo-road, in the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1885, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1885, will be put for confirmation as a special Resolution.

"That the Board be authorized to increase the capital of the Company from Rs. 1½ lakhs to Rs. 2½ lakhs by the creation of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each, which may be called up at such times and by such amounts as the Board from time to time may think fit. That the said new shares shall in the first instance be offered to the registered shareholders of the Company in the proportion of one new share for every share now held by them, and that any new shares not so taken up shall be held over and disposed of by the Board for the benefit of the Company as the Board may think fit. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows :—

"ARTICLE IV. by the substitution of the words and figures 'Rs. 2½ lakhs' for the words and figures 'Rs. 1½ lakhs' in the 1st line thereof, and of the words and figures '2,000 shares' for the words and figures '1,000 shares' in the 2nd line thereof."

Dated the 30th day of July, 1885.
By order of the Board,
E. FREEBORN,
General Manager and Secretary.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will [illegible] hereon FRIDAY, 31st inst., [illegible] (1) Adjourned [illegible] terly at 3 p.m., and (2) Special General at [illegible]
[illegible] DARROW
Clerk, Municipal C[illegible]
Bombay, Mun[illegible] July [illegible]

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THE GRAPHIC.
Price, Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-4; or per V. P. Post, Re. 1-8.
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COAXING IS BETTER THAN SCRATCHING.
BOY'S OWN PAPER [illegible]
GIRL'S OWN PAPER [illegible]
ALL THE YEAR ROUND [illegible]
ARGOSY [illegible]
CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE [illegible]

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAP OF CHINA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable is being worked only from this side homewards, but is not capable of working outwards as well; and by the Teheran route messages appear to be taking about thirty hours to come through. During business hours to-day the latest London telegram received through Reuter was of Tuesday's date, but late in the afternoon the Council draft message of yesterday forenoon came to hand.

Consols were still at 99 5-8, and all the usual items of Reuter's financial despatch were without change.

In the London Produce markets on Tuesday there was no change, but Wheat in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower.

Piece-goods in Manchester were reported quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool had taken a firmer turn again. The sales on Tuesday were only estimated at 6,000 bales, and spot prices were without change; but in Americans to arrive an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. was quoted, and New York prices of the same date exhibit a rise of ⅛ cent. in Ready Cotton and 5 points in Futures.

There is no change in the position here to-day; prices remain nominally unaltered, with, as has now been the case for some time past, nothing whatever doing.

Crop accounts continue on the whole very satisfactory, the following being the telegraphic summary published by the Chamber of Commerce this morning:—

PLACE.	Rainfall past 3 days.	Total Rainfall to date.	Weather.
	Inches.	Inches.	
Agra	0·8	15	Cloudy, but no rain.
Delhi	...	11·25	Do.
Cawnpore	...	17·8	Heavy continuous rain.
			Showery.
Nagpore	2	22·92	Cloudy, but no rain.
Khamgaum	0·15	12·18	Do.
Barsi	0·15	9·80	Do.
Bellary	...	6·70	Do.
Hubli	...	9	Do.
Dhulia	0·20	8·31	Showery.
Julgaon	0·56	10·35	Cloudy, but no rain.
Broach	0·39	14·40	Do.
Wudwan	0·42	12·60	Do.
Veramgaum	2·15	16·85	Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up.
Bhollera	1·30	13·16	Looks like clearing up.
Bhownuggur	0·8	13·48	Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable weather.

CROP REPORTS.

Agra.—Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains doing well.
Delhi.—Crop prospects so far good.
Cawnpore.—Cotton plants want fine weather. Plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.
Nagpore.—Crops doing well.
Amraoti.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Khamgaum.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Barsi.—Cotton plants flourishing. Larger area under cotton this year.
Bellary.—Food grains doing well.
Hubli.—Food grains sowing still unfinished.
Dhulia.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Jalgaon.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.
Broach.—Cotton plants want fine weather. Food grains doing well.
Wudwan.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.
Viramgaum.—Cotton sowing begun.
Bhollera.—Cotton sowing making poor progress.
Bhownuggur.—Prospects favourable.

WHEAT remains very quiet, with only a retail business passing, the absence of telegrams assisting to restrict business, which is extremely dull, however, in any case, the level of prices being beyond the parity of the home markets.

In SEEDS there is no quotable change to notice.

FREIGHTS are in the same position, say, 16s. 3d. for Wheat, 18s. 9d. for measurement to Liverpool, and 20s. per ton for Continental ports.

EXCHANGE.—With firm accounts from Calcutta our market opened steady, and hardened up during the day to the extent of 1-32d., closing quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅞d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 27-32d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 6 15-16d.	"
France " " "	2·00¾.	"

The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was the allotment of 6 lakhs on Calcutta and 2½ lakhs on Bombay in bills at 1s 6 27-32d., at which rate tenders received in full, as compared with only 80 per cent. last week.

The shipments of Silver for this side during the week, as reported by Reuter, are £70,000 for Bombay and £80,000 for Calcutta. There are in addition £20,000 in gold for this port.

The *Government Gazette* issued to-day gives the following statement of silver in the Mint:—

Balance in hand on 20th July	Rs. 1,04,83,296
	8,54,413
	Rs. 1,13,37,[illegible]
Deduct new coin paid during the week ..	11,50,010
	18,87,999
Silver belonging to private individuals	1 7[illegible]
	Rs. 1,00,61,025
Last week	1,09,94,959

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, but steady at Rs. 98 for Fours ready, and Rs. 97¾ forward. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at par, sellers. Very little business has been done, brokers having been taken up with the monthly settlement, which has been the cause of some little anxiety on this occasion.

SHARES remain quiet, with few movements of any kind. Bank of Bombays have steadied up to Rs 725 ex div. Spinning and Weaving Companies are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid u.	Last Dividend.	Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	82[illegible]d
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	190
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	31,320	£ [illegible]		[illegible] do.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid u.	Last Dividend.	Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	Rs. 1,250	1,250		300
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Akbar Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,280
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	290
[illegible]ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
[illegible] Cawnpore P. Co. Ld.	600	200	20		160
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	125	41½	190
Bombay Cotton Press	20	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Colaba Press Co.	500	300	300	12	140
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
East India Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,425
Fort Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Framjee Press Co.					
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	450	500	500	—	610
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
[illegible] Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
[illegible] Press	3,125	125	125	Rs. 7½	12[illegible]
[illegible]		400	400	Rs. 30	35[illegible]
New Berar Cotton [illegible]	250	500	[illegible]	Rs. 45	500
[illegible]	1,100	100	500	Rs. 40	
[illegible]	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	157½
[illegible]	600	500	100	10	495
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	500
Surat Press Co.	400	3,000	750	Rs. 50	690
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
[illegible] Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid u.	Last Dividend.	Rate.
					1750
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock		£100	..	..	£137xd
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.		£100	..	..	£144xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid u.	Last Dividend.	Rate.
[illegible] Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	200 156
[illegible]	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	160
[illegible]	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	230
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	90
Do. New Issue.	800	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay [illegible]	800	500	100		90
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500		660
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	470
[illegible]	1,250	100	100	Rs. 8	106 110
Bombay [illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	3,800
Do. [illegible]	1,000	625	375	60	940
Do. [illegible]	1,000	625	375	..	840
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bombay [illegible]	..	100	100	6 p.ct.	104 44
[illegible]	1,500	100	100	10½	126
[illegible]	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
[illegible]	28,000 500	500	5 300	36	31 341
[illegible] Co. Ld.	500 4,000 600	500 200 60	200 175 23	36 p. c. Rs. 23 1½	360 335
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	9 p.ct.	103
[illegible]	500	100	100		101
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	2½	60

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Nedjid, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (and Pert), with a cargo of 2,870 tons coal; she is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Euphrates, 490 tons, Captain Stewart, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. Roberts, clerk Budroodeen and 25 adults.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, 220 tons, Captain W. Russell, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Gibbert, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Capt W. Proudfoot, Mr. Boyd, infant and ayah.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Bagdad, 809 tons, Captain F. N. Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (28th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt. Harrison, Jamadar Moses, and 26 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. M. Simpson, Major and Mrs. Avelian, son, and 3 servants, and 149 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Nedjid (s) Bagdad (s)	Robson Frohawk	Liverpool, July 2. Mozambique, June 28

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Victoria (s) Chindwara (s) Empress of India (s) Adria (s) China (s)	Russell Macfadyen Corkhill Raffin Fletcher	Liverpool. Malabar Coast and Calcutta Jedda. Jedda. Dunkirk.

The steam-ship Euphrates, Stewart, obtained her port-clearance for Kurrachee yesterday.

The steam-ship Rochampton began to load yesterday for Jedda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—11 packages printing and 5 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 25 cases sulphuric acid, 25 cases acetic acid, and 30 drums liq. ammonica, Latham Abercrombie; 1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asia s—50 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Clan Forbes s—10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
California s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sultan—8,580 cases refined petroleum, Ralli Brothers.
Asia s—14 packages lanterns, Theodore Knaust, 4 cases medicine other sorts, Warden and Co.
Annie Stafford s—500 cases kerosine oil, T Topen.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—6 cases aniline dye, S A S Dawood; 50 barrels sal amoniaque, L Abercrombie; 13 bales printing papers, K A Hussen.
Victoria s—2 cases German silver sheets, C Hurkesson.
Clan Ogilvie s—23 cases slates, A Abdool Raman.
Asia s—1 cask whisky, G Groom and Co.
Selimbria s—25 kegs bic soda, E Rassoolji, 15 kegs iron horse nails, E Curumjee Sura.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—2 casks claret wine, C Japier.

FROM LONDON.

China s—10 bales printing paper, N V Curranee.
Lawada s—5 cases polish and 5 cases varnish, Abdool Cader A Hussen; 5 cases soap and 4 cases toilette requisite and medicine, E Samsoodeen; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, A Blascheck and Co; 1 case fruit salt and 6 cases infant food, T Bhanjee; 20 cases copper sheets, K Lallcobhoy; 25 cases matches, Dawood khan; 2 cases German silver wire, A Khemchund; 7 cases glassware, Cowasjee; 15 cases medicine, etc. R Edulgee Sorolf; 20 cases oilmanstore, E Samsoodeen.
Nizam s—23 cases aniline dye, G Moojjee.
Kerbella s—10 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Assam s—2 cases German silver wire, C Macdonald and Co.
Malwa s—22 cases varnish, N Shurufally and Co; 5 cases German silver sheets, G Bhagmondass; 10 cases sulphate of quinine Rogers and Co; 8 cases butter, C Dadabhoy; 10 bales printing paper, B Sazba; 15 cases brandy, Morenas and Co.
Nepaul s—3 cases bacon, 9 cases cheese, and 3 cases hams, &c., C H B Forbes and Co.
Khedive s—3 packages papers, Latham and Co; 4 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malwa s—155 boxes candles, C Macdonald and Co; 2 packages glassware, G H Coolian; 25 packages glassware, S Abdoolally; 6 packages earthenware, K Tharoo; 225 boxes candles, Hassen Ahmed; 2 cases eau-de-cologne and 12 cases medicine Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—1 case containing 336 silver and 13 brass watches, Edmond Chample and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s—21 bales papers, E Abdoolabhoy and Co; 74 cases papers, K Abdool Hussen; 68 bales brown and writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 13 cases lamps and hardware, Theodore Knaust; 25 cases eau-de-cologne, Volkart Bros; 61 cases beer, Treacher and Co.
Surat s—1 cases earthenware, H Tayeb Adam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—41 bales wool, B Boga; 7 bales twist, D Hormusjee; 80 cwts wheat, L Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, B Lawrence; 32 bales old gunny, M Jewraz; 363 cwts goats hair, E Gangjee; 75 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee.
Clan Forbes s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,999 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Caree Malsee; 28 bales wool, H Khimjee.
Guildford s—500 cwts bone meal, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lawada s—13 bales woollen carpets, M Gordhundass

FOR ANTWERP.

Selimbria s—702 cwts mustard seed, F Asothi and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wingali s—6,875 cwts linseed, F Asothi and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—6 cwts coffee, E Spinners and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Berenice s—23 cwts black pepper, M E Mahomad Jaffer.

FOR SALONICA.

Berenice s—22½ cwts black pepper, 9½ cwts turmeric, 5 cwts indigo, and 46 cwts Persian manjeet, M Cohen and Fils.

FOR SUEZ.

Berenice s—2,040 lbs cocoanut oil and 100 lbs sandalwood oil, L Dewjee; 1,218 lbs rosa oil, 180 lbs sandalwood oil, 25 lbs naphtha, 224 lbs indigo and 1,529 lbs culpha oil, C Nuzmoodee.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—48 bales cotton, Pro Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Adowa s—2 cwts ivory, G Nurseedas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adowa s—7 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Bomanjee; 57 bales [illegible], E D Sassoon; 50 cwts [illegible], 6 cwts horns, 2 cwts ivory, 220 lbs [illegible] oil, 120 lbs rose oil, [illegible]
Yue Lun [illegible], 20 bales [illegible] S N Talati.

FOR KOBE.

Adowa s—100 bales twist, G Mungolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 29.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·671
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	368
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	21·56
" " year	26·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July	0·11

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

17,478-84—Thakurdas and D—Damji Megji and others, vs A Harvey—Winter and B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

477—Little, S, F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewandas, vs Jummabai and another—Thakurdas and D., and
182—Thakurdas and D—Premchund [illegible], vs. D. McLauchlan Slater—Ardesir and H.
486—Balkrishna and B—Manilal Bhailal and another, vs. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwala—J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

209-83—Little, S, F and N—Kanji Mulji, vs Gopall Purshotum—Mooljee, B B—Part heard.
216-83—Mulji, B B—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.
263-83—Mulji, B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs Canji Mulji—Little, S F and N.
15-83—E W Ikin—Ramchunder Rajina, vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.
372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.
54-85—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and another, vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another—Ardesir and H.
89-85—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others, vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from Baroda.
Western, Major, R.E., on duty, from Amballa.
Harrison, Lieut., 4th Rifles, on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Elliott, Lieut., Bengal, 25th P. N. I., to join, to Mooltan.
Winter, Lieut., 2nd W. Regt., to rejoin, to Nowshera.

JULY 31.

Western, Major, R.E., transferred to Egyptian Govt., to Cairo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By [illegible]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette, July 30.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to Europe for [illegible] on private affairs granted to Surgn-Major R H Batty, I M D, is extended by two days.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 14th June:—1st Lancers—Ressaidar Heera Sing, deceased; Jamadar Shaik Ali Bux to be Ressaidar vice Heera Sing, promoted; and Kote Dafedar-Major Burma Tewari to be Jamadar vice Shaik Ali Bux promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 26th June:—4th Regt Bombay Infy—Jamadar Sooducknack Ramnack to be subhedar vice Babmetter Harmeter, dismissed, and Havaldar Narayan Sawanth to be Jamadar vice Sooducknack Ramnack, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed leave in India for ninety days on medical certificate from the 12th July 1885:—Col A W Macnaghten, Bo Cavy (Transport duty, Sind).

Lieut T H Henderson, 1st Battn North Lan Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C with effect from 13th July.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt A W Proudfoot, S C Wing Comdr, 9th Regt Bo N I.

The services of Surgn Major C T Peters, M B, I M D, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept for appointment to a substantive post.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgn J. P. Greany, M D, two months, private affairs.

The services of Surgn A F Ferguson, M B, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Naathu Nanabhai and F C O Beaman respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assist Pol Agent, Sorath Prant, on the 15th inst.

Major F M Hunter, C S I, First Assist to the Pol Resident at Aden, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-five days from date of departure after the 9th proximo.

Lieut J S Ashby is appointed to act as Second Assist to the Pol Resident at Aden during the absence of Capt W P Kennedy, or until further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, delivered over charge of the office of Special Settlement Officer for the settlement of claims to Wanta and Giras in Baroda territory on the 9th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Lawrence, Assist Collr in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Poona.

Azam Govind Sitaram Tamhane, Head Karkun of taluk Wai in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Satara.

Mr S M Fraser, Assist Collr in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Nasik.

Mr J W A Weir, Assist Collr in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Poona.

Rao Saheb Nahar Bapuji Damle, Mamlatdar of Shindkheda in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Khandesh.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Santapa Rangapa, Magte of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of Act X of 1882.

The Govr in Council is pleased to confer on A'zam Vinayak Nilkant Vaze, Actg Mahalkari of Ambegaon, taluka Khed, in the district of Poona, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Messrs S Hammick and E T Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 15th inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Ratanji Edalji Kanga, Magte of the First Class in the district of Poona, to exercise the powers vested in a Magte of Police.

Mr Becharlal Jiwanlal, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Matar in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magste of the Second Class in the district of Kaira.

Mr Byramjee Padamjee, Hony Magte, Third Class, Poona, is invested, with power to try breaches of Rules under Sec IX of that Act within the Cantonment of Poona.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Woodburn, C S to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Ahmednagar, Dist Registrar Ahmednagar, and President of the local board established for that district, in addition to his duties as Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Ahmednagar, from the date of the departure of Mr H E Winter, C S, until relieved by Mr G Waddington, C S.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H E Winter, C S, to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Khandesh, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Khandesh, and President of the local board established for the Khandesh Dist, during the absence of Mr W H Propert, C S, or until further orders; Mr T H Stewart, C S, to act as Commr, N D, during the absence of Mr G F Sheppard, C S, or until further orders; Mr A S Bulkley to act as Survey and Settlemen Commr during the absence of Mr Stewart, or until further orders; and Mr Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, B A, to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr W R Hamilton, or until further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Government are pleased to appoint Surgn-Major C T Peters, M B, to be Civil Surgn, Bijapur, but to [illegible] Civil Surgn, Nasik, as already ordered in Govt Notification No 2811, dated 22nd instant.

The services of Surgn-Major A Barry, M D, have been replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Military Dept.

Govt are pleased to appoint Surgn A F Ferguson, M B, to act as Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surgn Major W Nolan, M A, M D (Dub), or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Adams, Architectural Ex Engr and Surveyor to Govt, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months under Secc 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date in August next as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, Presidency, to act (in addition to his own duties) as Architectural Ex Engr and Surveyor to Govt during the absence of Mr Adams, or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Dist Judge of Poona has granted Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shriniwas Mirajkar, Subordinate Judge of Talegaon, leave on medical certificate for two months from the 3rd inst.

Mr Pestanjee Jehangir, Actg Talukdari Settlement Officer, is allowed privilege leave of [illegible] for seventeen days from the 25th inst [illegible]

[illegible] Warden, Assist Supt [illegible] Palanpur [illegible] for one month [illegible] allowed privilege [illegible]

Mr [illegible] delivered over and Mr A F Maconochie received charge of the office of the Cant Magte, Ahmedabad, on the 20th inst.

Mr A F Maconochie delivered over and Mr W R Hamilton received charge of the office of the Cant Magte, Ahmedabad, on the 23rd inst.

Mr F H Warden delivered over and Mr Marutirao Bhujangrao received charge of the office of the Assist Supt of Police, Palanpur, on the 20th inst.

Azam Ramrao Krishna Limaye, Mahalkari of petha Baramati, taluka Bhimthadi in the Poona Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Maval during the absence on two months privilege leave of Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi.

Mr G D Panse, Assist Collr, Khandesh, handed over and Mr R A Lamb, Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, received charge of the talukas of Sindkheda, Shirpur and Chopda in that district on the 7th inst.

Rao Saheb Waman Daji Nagarkar, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Chagdor in the Nasik Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars, to take effect from 1st Sept, have been ordered on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Shriniwas Venkatesh Datar from Karajgi to Hangal in Dharwar; Rao Saheb Ramappa Virapa from Indi in Bijapur to Karajgi; Rao Saheb Hanmant Bhimaji Tilgulkar from Hangal in Dharwar to Muddebihal in Bijapur; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanmant Beur from Muddebihal to Indi; and Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Shirhatti is posted to Hungund, but to continue to be on special duty.

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IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on THURSDAY, the 13th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the [illegible] day. Particulars with regard to [illegible] may be obtained by application to the office.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.
University Registrar's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

PENANG.

BIRTH.

NELSON.—July 27, at Farquhar View, Penang, the wife of F. J. Nelson, Esq., Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, of a son. Scotsman, please copy.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1885.

THE highly sensational scene at the barracks of the 9th Native Infantry yesterday occasioned more excitement in the native town than any occurrence of recent years. It, indeed, wanted nothing in those elements of tragedy and sensationalism which appeal to the interest of crowds in all parts of the world, and the huge concourse which assembled around the barracks, though unable to see what was going on in the hut [illegible] the Pathan Lalkhan stood for seven hours master of the situation, were able to feast fully enough on the imagined horrors of the tragedy that was being enacted. Native crowds are peculiarly patient, and there were perhaps few of the on-lookers yesterday who took it amiss that so many hours should have passed without the murderous Pathan being brought to bay. The view, nevertheless, has found expression that an end should have been made of his resistance long before it pleased him to make an end of himself. It does not do, for many reasons, to allow assassins to stand with their backs to the wall for a moment longer than is necessary. There may be in the crowd elements in sympathy with them. The cynical and half-admiring interest which some of the on-lookers may be [illegible] to take in [illegible] fortunes should not be encouraged. "Pathan ka [illegible]," the man in the crowd was heard to whisper yesterday, as though he were quite aware that the authorities had a tough customer in Lalkhan, and that the ultimate victory over him would be dearly bought. We always think, too, of "the others" on occasions of this kind, and it is not well that the lawless and the viciously-disposed should be encouraged in the belief that, despite the last word of the executioner, they are still very formidable persons, of whom the rest of the world may stand in awe. If the matter is to be looked at exclusively from that point of view, it would seem that the right course to have taken yesterday would have been to overcome the murderer's resistance at once, without much regard to the cost. The processes of law should be as prompt and certain as possible, and they should not be turned aside by the defiance even of desperate men. We do not at first sight seem to gather an impressive idea of regimental authority from the scene of yesterday, in which the murderer was allowed to force the solution of a problem which the authorities thought too awkward to tackle. But this is not the only aspect which the affair presents. Something had to be thought of, besides the subjugation of Lalkhan. That it would have cost life is more than likely, for an attack upon the building from which he hurled defiance at all-comers could scarcely have been undertaken without a considerable scattering of ammunition in the lines themselves, and possibly amongst the population outside. In an isolated cantonment, with no civil population around it, the task would have been more simple, and we should not have had the singular and rather alarming spectacle of one man holding out for seven hours in the midst of a whole regiment. The more deliberate course was decided on, apparently, through no special disinclination for prompt and energetic measures, but mainly from considerations of risk which were more civil than military. No doubt the course followed will be subjected to criticism, and it is not pleasant to think that a murderous sepoy can in any circumstances have the game in his hands for so long a time. But the case is certainly one in which there is something to be said in favour of the consideration for the safety of the neighbouring inhabitants which imposed on the authorities irksome self-control. The incident must in any case direct renewed attention to the familiar question whether it is wise to leave ammunition in the charge of soldiers. The jury at the inquest yesterday appended to their verdict a rider condemning the practice, and public opinion will scarcely hesitate to endorse their representation. A double murder by a Madras sepoy in one week, and a treble murder by a Bombay sepoy in the next, have given a terrible emphasis to all that has for years past been said upon this subject. The fifty-three empty cartridge cases found in Lalkhan's hut suggest the terrible possibilities which attend the system, and considering the [illegible] which were potentially at his command [illegible] the marvel [illegible]

homicidal activities of the fanatical and violent elements of the Army in India. On one point there will be no difference of opinion, that if military lines are to be permitted in the midst of a populous city precautions must be taken which will guarantee the citizens from the peril involved in the possibility that a madman or ruffian may help himself to a whole magazine of cartridges and fire them off for hours at all within range.

THE announcement that Sir Drummond Wolff proceeds to Constantinople on a mission in connection with Egypt, before proceeding to the latter country, will open the door to surmises. The object of the mission is diplomatically stated to be "to prevent the recurrence of disturbances in Egyptian territory and to establish a good government." If this be interpreted, it will be held to mean that the new Government are prepared to enter upon a course which has been urged on the late Government, and more recently upon that which has replaced it, in the interests of the Sultan. Admiral Hobart, who has just returned to Constantinople from London, where he has been on a confidential mission supplementary to that of Fehmi Pasha, very candidly stated the object in view to the ubiquitous interviewer of the *Pall Mall Gazette* before leaving London. "My prescription for the pacification of Egypt and the Soudan," says the British Admiral of the Turkish Fleet, "is to give that country back to the Sultan;" and he quoted Gordon as an authority for affirming that in those countries everything depends upon the Turks. The Admiral continued: "What you have to do is very simple. Let the Sultan assert his authority in Cairo, and send troops to arrest the Mahdi's march northward. Let him feel [illegible] his own empire. Thus you would be able to exercise as much influence as you need care for, through a Commissioner, who will be able to rely upon the loyal support of the Sultan." The Sultan, he said, is a very reasonable and very sensible sovereign, who would not be exacting in his terms. It would suit him to pose before the Mussulman world as the reinstated Sovereign of provinces which seemed at one time to have fallen a prey to the infidel. "Depend upon it that in the East there can be no safety, except with the support of the Sultan. You may think you may set him at defiance, but you will pay dearly for the neglect of the great ruler of one of the richest provinces of Asia and Northern Africa. His spiritual position enables him to speak with authority in the hearing of all Mussulmans. You will have endless troubles, you will spend millions of money, you will sacrifice thousands of lives, and then at the end you will have to make the *humiliating* confession that you cannot get on without the Turks." The Sultan, Admiral Hobart declared, wanted to see his flag flying over Cairo, protected by Ottoman troops, so as to revindicate his prestige, and assert the reality of his sovereignty. The gallant Admiral spoke with enthusiasm of the economy and convenience of garrisoning Egypt with redifs instead of red-coats. Since his return to Constantinople a telegram has been published stating that the Grand Vizier, after conferring with him, had declared that an Anglo-Turkish alliance was a political necessity. This alliance, as we have said, has been urged upon the late Government, and we believe we are correct in stating that a section of the late Cabinet was more than half disposed to accept it and profit by it. Of course no one will suppose that the proposal would have been seriously entertained by British statesmen merely to get rid of the Egyptian embarrassment. The real inducement was an alliance which would be of considerable use if England and Russia came to blows. To put the proposal plainly if England were to give up Egypt and the Soudan to the direct control of the Sultan His Imperial Majesty would enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. It was hinted that Cyprus should revert to the Sultan, the money invested in that place of arms by England during her stewardship forming an interesting addition to the Ottoman debt. The *pourparlers* on the subject had not, for the time being, any more practical result than the appearance of certain paragraphs in the European papers that Turkish troops were to garrison Suakim—an announcement always met by an indignant statement that there was no question of Turkish troops garrisoning Suakim. A counter, or as we should say, a collateral, proposal was also under consideration. It had for its basis an alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, the question of Egypt and the Soudan to be adjourned, while the Sultan's *amour propre* was solaced by a substantial subsidy to enable the redifs to be called out, and the Empire placed upon a war footing. This project was approved by certain members of the late Cabinet, who could not endure to see the *status quo ante* restored, and the Ottoman Empire and the bag and baggage policy sunk in the Bosphorus from the terrace of the British Embassy at Therapia. This difficulty was sufficient to cause delay and hesitation. The matter was besides somewhat complicated by the officious intimation of Germany and Austria that European interests required that Turkey should observe a strict neutrality in case of war, and that the Sultan would be held responsible if he did not take measures to render the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus impassable. This intimation might of course have meant nothing in particular, but it might possibly have meant a good deal. The question of Egypt and the question of the Turkish alliance for a time subsided into obscurity, as the prospect of a settlement of the Afghan frontier difficulty brightened. Now that a settlement has been deferred, and the negotiations are adjourned for two months certain, but probably for a longer period—the English elections will not take place in September—it will not surprise those who have carefully followed the political oscillations of the last six months to learn that a special envoy proceeds to Constantinople with a view to an understanding with the Porte in regard to the future of Egypt and the Soudan, as well, perhaps, as to other contingencies of greater moment.

THE Government of India is, we understand, prepared to recommend the Secretary of State to give a Government guarantee for the money required by the Bombay Port Trust for the construction of the new dock. The present Secretary of State may possibly share the view of his predecessor, Lord Kimberley, that the loan should be raised in India. But it is to be hoped that Lord Randolph Churchill will use his common-sense in this matter, and see that it is ridiculous to imagine that the London money market could be affected by the rivalry of the Bombay Port Trust, to the detriment of the Government of India.

IT will ease the minds of the Egyptian bondholders to learn that the nine million loan has been at length issued. The Egyptian Government had notified that if the loan could not be raised, bankruptcy would become inevitable in September, and the coupons could not be met. But nothing is said in the telegram about the indispensable guarantee for the loan. The other Powers, notwithstanding the recent convention, have hesitated to share with Great Britain the responsibility. Has the new Government given a British guarantee? Surely not without first obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons.

IT is satisfactory, in view of the present drift of things political, that the Government proposes to complete the fortifications of Aden, Hongkong, Singapore, and Trincomallee. But we in Bombay may be excused for regretting that the name of this port is not included in the list of those specified. For the moment we may hope that it is included amongst "the other principal coaling stations" which are to have preference over stations of small importance, which will have [illegible] Imperial [illegible] If wars are to be [illegible] will not suit Imperial [illegible] Bombay should be either [illegible] the duty of the [illegible] their [illegible]

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN THE NATIVE INFANTRY LINES.

ALMOST before the busy neighbourhood of the Crawford Markets was yesterday fairly astir, it became the scene of intense excitement and alarm, which spreading throughout the Fort and native town, caused thousands to abandon business and throng the streets as on a holiday. In the native infantry lines a terrible tragedy had been enacted. A sepoy, wild with the desire for revenge, had deliberately murdered an unsuspecting comrade in early morning, and then having sought refuge in his quarters, held his ground for hours against the regiment, at first firing in the maddest fashion at all within range, taking the life of a second fellow-soldier, murdering his wife in his fit of passion, and finally ending his series of murders by turning his rifle against himself. Lalkhan, the murderer, was a sepoy of some twelve years' service. Although a native of a village near Satara, he was of Pathan descent. He served through the last Afghan war, took part in the march to the relief of Kandahar, and was known among his comrades as a brave soldier. At the same time, he bore the worst of characters in the regiment. The pages of the orderly book are full of offences recorded against him. His appearance in the orderly room the previous day, on a charge directly connected with the murders of yesterday, even necessitated the insertion of a new leaf on which the fresh accusation could be entered. His victims, on the other hand, are spoken of as inoffensive and well-behaved, and although it is suggested that jealousy was the direct incentive to the Pathan's murders, his suspicions are declared by those among whom he lived to be without any foundation.

It is stated that on Tuesday Lalkhan complained to the jemadar adjutant of his regiment that another sepoy, named Chotasingh, also belonging to A Company, had entered his room and beaten his wife the previous evening. The jemadar, on inquiring into the matter, found that the information given him was incorrect. Lalkhan became insubordinate to the jemadar, and declared that he had not given him justice. For this act of [illegible] the jemadar before Colonel Birch, the commanding officer of the regiment, by whom he was sentenced to ten days' confinement to the lines with light drill. Lalkhan brooded over this punishment, of which he believed Chota Singh to be the immediate cause. Just before six yesterday morning Chota Singh left his room, which was about three rooms distant from that of Lalkhan's, and proceeded to leave the lines on his way to duty at the Sassoon Dock. He had to pass the room of Lalkhan, who had also to go on guard at a gate, and was fully equipped, with 20 rounds in his pouch. After Chota Singh had passed, the Pathan followed him with his gun at the trail, keeping a few paces behind him. After they had gone about 80 yards, Lalkhan called out, shouldered his rifle, and fired. He shot Chota Singh in the back under the right shoulder, the bullet passing out of his body through the chest. Lalkhan must have been very close upon his victim, as the powder had actually burnt the part of Chota Singh's coat where the bullet entered. Chota Singh fell dead instantly. His assailant then turned and ran back into his own room, the door of which he fastened from the inside. Immediately afterwards, the sound of a shot being fired was heard, as also the cry of a female in distress in the room. It is supposed that it was at that moment that Lalkhan shot his wife, whom he found within. He then undressed himself, and made an aperture, about a foot square, in the bamboo tattee wall of his hut, close to the door, and there sat, aiming with his rifle through the aperture. Narayen Sawunt, a sepoy of the 25th N. I., temporarily attached to the 9th Regiment, was at the time sitting on the steps near his door in a hut immediately opposite. Lalkhan fired at him. The bullet passed through his chest, came out through the back, and knocked a large hole in the partition. His wife, who was cooking in the hut, pulled him inside and placed him in his bed, but he died soon afterwards. The greatest alarm and confusion spread over the infantry lines; and the occupants of the rooms in the same range with Lalkhan's fled in dismay. The range contained twenty rooms ten on each side, separated by a bamboo partition about seven feet high and open at the top, so that a person, by climbing over the partitions, could traverse the whole set of rooms from one end to the other. All the rooms being deserted Lalkhan took possession of the whole range, fastening all the doors, and thus barricading himself from inside. In the rooms of the other sepoys he picked up sixty rounds of ammunition, which they had left behind, and this, added to the twenty rounds he had himself made a total of eighty rounds in his possession. He fired in any direction of the rooms from which he heard a noise proceed. Lieutenant Preston, of the 9th Regiment, with several sepoys, got on the roof and removed the tiles with the object of effecting an entrance into the room, but as they were doing so Lalkhan discharged several shots in the direction [illegible] One of the sepoys had a narrow escape; and the party got down from the roof. By this time the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division, and Colonel Birch and other officers of the regiment, had come up and looked to the preservation of order in the regimental lines.

At this juncture, between ten and eleven o'clock, the excitement was at its height. Persons were thronging the thoroughfares in the vicinity on their way to the offices and business places in the Fort, and to the wharves along the harbour. These streets were well within range of the position of which Lalkhan had taken possession. It was known that he had plenty of arms and ammunition, and there was no telling what mad freak he might not next attempt. A long line of police sepoys were stationed along the roads, so as to almost completely encircle the infantry lines. The road separating the Market from the sepoys' quarters was temporarily closed. But over the Carnac Bridge there spread a mass of natives as densely crowded as on the occasion of the taboot procession which forms the exciting *finale* of the Mohurrum. The market gates were closed on the side overlooking the lines; but traders left their stalls, coolies threw their baskets on the ground, and customers forgot their errands, to crowd together at the iron railings through which they peered patiently. Vehicular traffic was almost brought to a standstill. All the entrances to the infantry lines were bolted and barred, and sentries were posted thickly all over the ground to cut off every chance of escape should the murderer abandon his refuge and make a dash for the open. Forty paces from the roadway, within the lines, a ghastly sight presented itself. There Chota Singh was lying, face upwards, on the spot where he had fallen. His khaki uniform was torn upon the breast whence the bullet had issued, and the sepoy's stalwart form was lying in a pool of blood. In the direction of Lalkhan's place of retreat sepoys stood, rifle in hand, wherever they could find cover, ready to shoot down the murderer if he showed himself outside the huts. Lalkhan was heard to boast openly of possessing a perfect armoury and magazine, besides being provided with sufficient provisions to withstand any intention to starve him out. Brigadier-General Heathcote forbade any attempt to end the singular siege by volley-firing into the huts. At length Lalkhan's passion calmed down, he ceased to blaze away, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Preston commenced to parley with him. Lalkhan came down into the corner at the end of the range of huts. Almost fronting him in a lane on the opposite side of the narrow roadway stood the Adjutant. There were also present Brigadier-General Heathcote, Colonel Birch and the other officers of the regiment; whilst Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, with Mr. Bell, the Deputy Commissioner, awaited the result of the negotiations. Lalkhan was ordered to throw down his gun and deliver himself up. Towards the Adjutant Lalkhan declared he had no enmity, and even offered to let him approach the door unharmed. On the other hand, he openly threatened to shoot the colonel, who had sentenced him to punishment. Not a single shot was fired at the little group of officers and sepoys gathered round the adjutant, though they stood within a few paces, near enough in fact to hear every word of the murderer distinctly. He talked calmly and in a respectful tone, but despairingly. At first he sought a pledge that he should not be shot, then that he should not be hanged. He complained that he had been treated unjustly, and in reply the adjutant pointed out that a trial was impossible unless he left his hiding-place. For upwards of an hour this strange parleying continued, but without any progress. Lalkhan repeatedly when hard pressed in the argument took refuge in the threat that he would shoot himself. He asked that Sitaram, a comrade, should be called; and an exciting conversation ensued between the two. But Lalkhan was unmoved by threats and appeals. His comrade called on him equally in vain to remember the *burra larai* in Afghanistan, where they had fought bravely together, and with a rough and ready eloquence the sepoy contrasted the valour Lalkhan had displayed in the campaign with his present cowardice in hiding, like a woman, in a corner. At last these efforts to bring him to reason were abandoned, for the Pathan recognised that he could not hope for mercy. About 11-30 a.m. the firing of another shot was heard. Lalkhan was called several times, but made no answer. A sepoy, approaching the hut, heard heavy breathing inside; and it was supposed that Lalkhan had shot himself. A sepoy entered the range through one of the doors, and peeping over the top of the partition saw Lalkhan lying dead. The front door of his room was then forced open. On the room being entered, Lalkhan was found lying on his back, his rifle resting on his stomach, and his right toe fixed in the trigger guard. His wife was lying dead on her back close beside him. She had a bullet wound in the abdomen and the ball had passed right through the body. A bullet had entered Lalkhan's stomach and had lodged in his right shoulder. Fifty-three cartridges [illegible] fired were picked up by Acting [illegible] McDermott, who [illegible]

and many other police [illegible]
since early morning [illegible]
cartridge [illegible]
which he [illegible]
fifty-four shots. [illegible]
the range of dwelling [illegible]
many places through [illegible]
fired. No reports of [illegible]
lines have been received [illegible]
the bullets unaccounted [illegible]
harm was done. One [illegible]
pride a ball from which [illegible]
and which he had reco[illegible]
much diligent search. [illegible]
venture while the old [illegible]
The bullet passed bet[illegible]
and passing upwards w[illegible]
grizzled beard. Anoth[illegible]
have given another [illegible]
khan's skill as a marks[illegible]

THE INQUES[illegible]

IN the afternoon Dr. [illegible]
an inquest in the sch[illegible]
N.I., on the bodies o[illegible]
rayen Sawunt, and Lal[illegible]

Shaik Alaoodeen, j[illegible]
Regiment, said Nazo[illegible]
Lalkhan. She joined [illegible]
and was brought to [illegible]
The couple did not [illegible]
About eight days a[illegible]
ported to the jemad[illegible]
treating his wife. Wit[illegible]
him he disapproved [illegible]
afternoon the comp[illegible]
Lalkhan had told him [illegible]
entered his room an[illegible]
Chota Singh were b[illegible]
the witness, who, [illegible]
Chota Singh had stru[illegible]
reprimanded Lalkha[illegible]
tion, and had him arr[illegible]
on Wednesday, the [illegible]
ment had Lalkhan [illegible]
nel saheb told Lalk[illegible]
wife. The colonel, a[illegible]
ed Lalkhan to confin[illegible]
He further warned t[illegible]
plaints were brought [illegible]
from the regiment. [illegible]
arrest. Yesterday r[illegible]
tracted by the repor[illegible]
heard another repor[illegible]
A Company. As w[illegible]
direction, the sentry [illegible]
had just before run [illegible]
lying to his own ro[illegible]
Witness told the sent[illegible]
lines to come out of h[illegible]
ral discharges of a ri[illegible]
quarters. A crowd [illegible]
Some of the people [illegible]
he declined to do [illegible]
in custody. He rema[illegible]
discharging his rifle [illegible]
shouted to the peopl[illegible]
take his own life. [illegible]
was fired, but whe[illegible]
a reply. About a qu[illegible]
another shot was [illegible]
not so loud. Whe[illegible]
reply came from th[illegible]
thrown on the roof [illegible]
heard. Some men [illegible]
the roof. They look[illegible]
and found Lalkhan [illegible]
body. The room w[illegible]
khan and his wife [illegible]
believed that Nazo[illegible]
Her husband was n[illegible]
use of any narcotic. [illegible]
man, and was puni[illegible]
was of good chara[illegible]
soldier is supplied [illegible]
ammunition, which [illegible]
room. Lalkhan's p[illegible]
floor. It was empty [illegible]
and ball ammuniti[illegible]
about the floor. T[illegible]
cases and cartridge[illegible]
undue familiarity [illegible]
Singh.

Merabai, the wid[illegible]
body of her husban[illegible]
Luxmee, the wi[illegible]
called to give evide[illegible]
her husband [illegible]
was shot down. [illegible]
few minutes.

Richard Willia[illegible]
jutant, 9th Bomba[illegible]
dence, said Lal[illegible]
18th Regiment wh[illegible]
man of a bad [illegible]
pendall and hea[illegible]
and was told th[illegible]
went on the roof w[illegible]
some of the tiles. [illegible]
the roof while th[illegible]
Brigadier-General [illegible]
the Colonel of th[illegible]
were ordered to [illegible]
out by parleying [illegible]
spoke to him. [illegible]
and said he wo[illegible]
him to do. Witne[illegible]
not come. W[illegible]
He said he had co[illegible]
wife was dead, an[illegible]
asked witness to [illegible]
hanged. Witness [illegible]
He heard a shot [illegible]
khan had shot h[illegible]
do. Shortly af[illegible]
shot fired in Lalk[illegible]
not distinct [illegible]
through [illegible]
longer, and calle[illegible]
reply. He sent [illegible]
looked over [illegible]
dead. Wi[illegible]
door open. [illegible]
saw Lalkhan dea[illegible]
beside him.

Dr. Potter, the [illegible]
nature of the w[illegible]
persons.

The coroner, [illegible]
had been a prison[illegible]
the weightier [illegible]
have occupied [illegible]
a case of the [illegible]
Lalkhan fired at [illegible]
but nobody [illegible]
then shoot him [illegible]
evidence before t[illegible]
question was [illegible]
murder. [illegible]
them, the Co[illegible]
his duty [illegible]
length. As [illegible]
find a just and [illegible]

The jury, after [illegible]
the deaths of [illegible]
wounds inflicted [illegible]
[illegible] of Lalkh[illegible]
culpable homicid[illegible]
the death of La[illegible]
a rifle which he [illegible]

To the above ve[illegible]
the foreman, M[illegible]
sent of the [illegible]
The jury are of [illegible]
prevent soldier[illegible]
cartridges in [illegible]

DEATH OF S[illegible]

SIR MOSES MO[illegible]
day was celebr[illegible]
has, according [illegible]
This modern p[illegible]
of the late [illegible]
Oct. 24, 1784, ser[illegible]
in 1837 [illegible]
Majesty [illegible]
High Sheriff of [illegible]
and was raised [illegible]
tion of his high [illegible]
went, about 184[illegible]
to secure certai[illegible]
Damascus, a[illegible]
plished his [illegible]
the metropolis [illegible]
token of their [illegible]
thanks of the [illegible]
signal services [illegible]
various countr[illegible]
for their religi[illegible]
by a journey [illegible]
emperor to re[illegible]
jects from all [illegible]
1867 he was s[illegible]
favour of his [illegible]
Sir Moses fo[illegible]
Ramsgate, [illegible]
Montefiore. [illegible]
Sir Moses M[illegible]
year of his ag[illegible]
as far as his [illegible]

"CH[illegible]

TO THE ED[illegible]

SIR,—Your [illegible]
letters on th[illegible]
you publishe[illegible]
must not [illegible]
been neglect[illegible]
carefully con[illegible]
them seemed [illegible]
he advocates [illegible]
years ago, [illegible]
The butchers [illegible]
was changed, [illegible]
market autho[illegible]
the servants [illegible]
trouble and w[illegible]
was then deter[illegible]
English syste[illegible]
dealers and the[illegible]
been a great su[illegible]

I may add th[illegible]
and exposed in [illegible]
maximum and [illegible]
food are show[illegible]
guide.—Yours[illegible]

Dy.[illegible]
Municipal C[illegible]

TO THE ED[illegible]

SIR,—You h[illegible]
ing letters fro[illegible]
have quite u[illegible]
2½ as. to 3 as. [illegible]
fed? Can [illegible]
supply me wit[illegible]
gram-fed for [illegible]
ply in an early [illegible]
for the local [illegible]
2½ as. and [illegible]
powers? Wh[illegible]
some poor m[illegible]
mutton de 6 a[illegible]
[illegible]
stood, but [illegible]
some of [illegible]

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RAMS

ELEGRAMS.

GOVERNMENT AND
URKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ONDON, JULY 29, MORNING.

-Beach, Chancellor of the
a question in the Commons,
nd Wolff is going to Constan-
mission in connection with
ards proceed to Egypt; the
eing to prevent a recurrence
Egyptian territory and to
ment.

FORTIFICATIONS.

mmons last night Mr. W. H.
tate for War, made a state-
rmy Estimates. He said the
to complete the fortifications
ingapore, Trincomallee, and
aling-stations before those of

YPTIAN LOAN.

of nine millions sterling has

AL GOVERNMENT.

rnment has suspended pay-

TUARY.

EMENTS IN NORTH
CHINA.

WN CORRESPONDENT.)
COLOMBO, JULY 30.

of the 16th instant brings
m North China.
northern [illegible] showing increased
e moving to the northern
fleet of Chinese ironclads is
orea
not yet left Formosa and the
ats in Formosa have present-
anks to the Chinese Viceroy
forded them during hostilities.
obtained possession of the
There is great mortality at
the troops, forty dying daily.
erman subject, is to be the
Pekin.

D. STEWART.

OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 30.

t leaves in November.

MMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

omes Commander-in-Chief.

MISSION.

s said to have arrived.

OF EXPLOSIVES.

g framed under the Explo-
e importation and sale of

WAY TO QUETTA.

severe in the Hurnai and
natives are dying from
labourers are returning to
at delay has been caused by
of temporary railway line
in two months, but only ten
ing the past three months.
gering in the Bolan.
ccurred above Quetta, and
n the Hurnai.

AS A GOURMET.

N CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, JULY 30.

ed the firm of Jehanghirjee,
branch shop for their mer-
ere His Highness is likely
s and luxuries he was treated
to India.

IAL SCANDAL.

as occurred in the Mozuffar-
e judicial officer has brought
ges against a brother-officer.
ioner is engaged in the investi-

NCE OF DEATH.

N CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

son of a respectable medical
wn, has been sentenced by Mr.
r the extreme penalty of the
of a woman named Koosum.
ever, forward to the proper
mendation of the jury to
treme youth of the prisoner.

TTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

t not more than two-and-a-
tendered in respect of the
n of twenty-five lakhs.

TELEGRAMS.]

COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 29.

th the outward English mails
for Bombay at 7 p.m. last

ER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

any's steamer Henzada left

COLOMBO, JULY 30.

ej from Aden, and Ravenna
Trincomalee arrived.
n from Calcutta arrived.

ND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

market closed firm. Surats
market has been quiet but
4 11-16.
ket has been quiet but steady.
s. 2d.
s. 2d.
s. 9d.
per 76½
77⅛
r account 99⅝
oan 101⅝
ntes 110¼

WEATHER REPORT.

ULY 30.)

IONAL COMMUNICATION.

herna, perfect. Via Turkey,
perfect.
rfect.

ll on
Lord
dren's
eading
their
object.

r. G. F.
, during

ssistant to the
take privilege leave
ive days on the 9th
will act as Second
absence of Captain Kennedy.

ugh to Europe on private affairs
J. Adams, Architectural En-
r to Government. The Gov-
ppoint Khan Bahadur M. C.
E., Executive Engineer, Presi-
half of Mr. Adams during this
ban will still fulfil the duties
ment.

f Surgeon-Major Peters, Indian
nt, and of Surgeon L. F. Fergus-
the disposal of Government in
ment, the latter temporarily and

---

has accordingly been appointed Superintendent Colaba Asylum, during Surgeon-Major Nolan's absence, whilst Surgeon-Major Peters eventually goes to Bijapore as Civil Surgeon, meanwhile acting at Nasick in a similar capacity.

THE following notifications are made in connexion with the Revenue Department:—Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S., to act as Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, District Registrar, and President of the Local Board in addition to his duties as Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, from the date of the departure of Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., until relieved by Mr. G. Waddington, C.S., Mr. Winter, during Mr. Propert's absence, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, District Registrar and Political Agent, and President of the District Local Board.

THE season reports for the Presidency for the week ended 29th July state that there has been good rain in most districts; more is wanted in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapore, and especially Sholapore. The young crops have been injured by insects in parts of Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, and by rats in parts of Kurrachee. Scarcity of fodder exists in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednuggur and the Panch Mahals. Cholera is prevalent in parts of seventeen, and fever, smallpox, and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts.

BESIDES the letter of sympathy to the staff engaged on the Bolan Railway, the Viceroy has sent a similar communication to General Browne, who is in charge of the operations on the Hurnai route.

THE readiness with which the Government of India, through the local Government, have invited an expression of the opinion of the Bombay press upon the Copyright Bill, is commented upon by the *Indian Daily News*, somewhat to the disadvantage of the Bengal Government, which has not yet made any move in the matter. "On the Bombay side," says our contemporary, "the Government appears to be more in sympathy with the press, and to entertain a more correct view of its position and influence than is the case here. We had no longer since than yesterday to copy from a Bombay paper a communication of public interest that had been made by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, and promptly placed by the latter at the disposal of the local press. The same communication was no doubt made in the same way to the Government of Bengal, and it was of equal interest to the public on this side; yet we have been favoured with no information on the subject from the Bengal Secretariat."

HERE is a testimonial for Vehar water, and from no less an authority than the Sanitary Commissioner. A Quetta correspondent writes:—"The result of Dr. Hewlett's visit to Quetta in February has been a very interesting report on the state of the cantonment. I was nearly saying the only result, for Government has, I hear, vetoed most of the suggestions in it. It seems rather a superfluous waste of energy to send a Sanitary Commissioner all the way from Bombay merely to write a report. I am glad to say that some of Dr. Hewlett's suggestions have, however, been sanctioned. The transport followers and cavalry syces are to be hutted, and a new European station hospital is also to be built. This latter is very badly needed. The buildings now used were originally built for stables, and at first were used as a hospital for native troops, and are totally unfitted for the treatment of European soldiers. Dr. Hewlett has recommended that the native soldiers be allowed a ration of meat in winter. How Government can expect an unfortunate down-country sepoy, who has never felt cold, to come up here and keep well and strong on the same food which he eats in India, is a marvel. Thomas Atkins gets his meat ration and, *à fortiori*, John Sepoy should get his. During the winter months the natives who eat meat always suffer less from pneumonia and kindred complaints than those who live on merely dhall and rice. Nervous people should avoid reading pages 19 and 20 of the report, containing an analysis of Quetta waters. Our water-supply is derived chiefly from two sources—a well near the Club, popularly called 'The Club Well,' and a spring near the Brigadier-General's house, known as 'The General's Spring.' Dr. Hewlett has not a good word to say for either. The water of the first is characterised as 'by no means safe,' while the latter is 'a dangerous water.' So great a horror had the learned doctor of Quetta water that he drank none but Vehar lake water, brought all the way from Bombay."

THE Meteorological Office has just issued another of its periodical memories, the subject of this being the south-west monsoons generated in the Bay of Bengal in the year 1877 to 1881. The report describes forty-six cyclones, showing that they were all accompanied by heavy rainfall, and that they all brought up more or less humid winds, for considerable periods, to the districts in the rear of the cyclone; so that each cyclonic disturbance preceded a burst of monsoon rains over a portion of the Empire. Hence their occurrence is of considerable importance in connection with the distribution of rainfall during the south-west monsoon in India. The history has also roughly shown that the severest cyclones (as, for example, the Vizagapatam cyclone of November, 1878, and the Negapatam cyclone of November, 1880, in each of which the depression exceeded half an inch) were associated with the most concentrated and localised rainfall. The same fact is also indicated more or less clearly by the history of the storms. There is always heavy localised rainfall over the area of cyclonic disturbance, and the strength and character of the disturbance depend, to a very large extent, upon the amount and character and distribution of the rainfall.

THE French Minister for War is about to take legal measures to recover 19,000,000fr. from the railway companies, as alleged overcharges for the transport of troops and war material between 1870 and 1879.

THE *British Medical Journal* announces that the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons has been enriched by the addition of the skeleton of the large St. Bernard dog, "Chang," immortalised in *Punch* by his owner. Mr. George du Maurier, by whom he was presented, on his death, in October, 1883. "Chang" was a familiar feature in many of that talented artist's drawings.

TANGIBLE results are likely at an early date to follow the re-opening of the question of supplying Simla with fuel, to which we made allusion in a recent article. The Allahabad paper understands that an offer to lease the barren hillside between Mahasu and Fagoo has already been made to the Raja of Kyounthal, in whose territory this portion of the hills is situated. The Government of India have expressed their willingness to undertake the cost of all planting and nursing, and ultimately to make over the forest to the Raja, as soon as they have recouped themselves all outlay that may be incurred. The Superintendent of Hill States, in company with the Chief Punjab Forest Officer, has recently inspected the site of the proposed plantations, with a view to making preliminary arrangements.

ABRAM REED, a farmer living in Beaver township, Pa., recently cut down a large oak tree on his farm, and in cutting it up he found embedded in the trunk, seven or eight feet from the ground, a small glass bottle and what had the appearance of a lock of hair. The bottle had been inserted in a hole in the tree, made by an augur, then a pine plug was driven into the hole over the bottle, the hair also being held in the hole by the plug. The bottle was corked and contained a colourless liquid. Over the plug had grown six solid rings of wood, besides a thick bark. There was a superstition among the early settlers, and it is held by many of their descendants, that asthma and other affections could be cured by the victim standing against the tree and having a lock of his hair plugged in it while the hair was still attached to his head. It must then be cut off close to his head, and the afflicted person walk away without looking at it or ever passing by the tree again. While the use of a bottle was not included in this treatment, it is believed that the one with the hair discovered in the heart of the oak tree was put there in the early days of the settlement by some believer in the superstition to cure an ailment of some kind.

THE advocates of the Permissive Bill, says the *Lancet*, will hear with satisfaction that General de Courcy has just prohibited the importation of absinthe into Tonking. Though the French troops are remarkably sober as compared with the armies of the more Northern races, there can be no doubt that absinthe has wrought much mischief in France, and still more in the French colonies. The spirit in itself is not perhaps as injurious as its enemies would lead us to believe. It is a fashion to decry absinthe; yet the nations where absinthe is the customary daily beverage are far more sober than those countries where this particular drink is unknown. The fact is that absinthe is far more insinuating; it is more easy to contract the habit of drinking absinthe. Many persons who could easily resist the allurements of ordinary spirits, yield to the more subtle temptation of absinthe. Then it is refreshing, and stimulates the appetite; qualities highly appreciated in hot climates. Further, it is a social institution. The "hour of the absinthe" is the moment *par excellence* of relaxation; the time for the friendliest, the most confidential conversations. To extirpate from the daily life of the soldier this one happy hour proves that General de Courcy is a remarkably bold and vigorous commander. Perhaps if he would display equal severity in enforcing personal cleanliness among the troops under his command, the result would be even more advantageous. To maintain the health of the French army, general sanitary measures, good drainage, good ventilation, good baths, are more urgently needed than a temperance crusade against some one particular form of stimulant.

MESSRS. F. R. YARTE & CO. of Javenni, Fiji, write as follows in the *Scientific American*:—"We take the liberty of addressing you with respect to a want which is greatly felt by the owners of cocoanut plantations in Fiji; and as in your country inventions for the economy of labour are of daily occurrence, we feel assured you might, through the medium of your valuable journal, induce some of your many inventors to endeavour to make a machine that will assist in the manufacture of cobera (*i.e.*, the cutting out of the kernel) and saving of labour. At present the cutting out of the nut is done entirely by hand with a 6-inch knife, which is a very slow process; and as the cost of labour is very high, steadily increasing, and supply limited, it would be of the greatest importance if such a machine could be made that would work satisfactorily. The machine would be required to cut out the kernel of the nut just as it falls from the tree, but with the outer husk on. We could split them open as we do now with an axe (at present we have no use for either husk or shell, except for fuel). It must be adapted to cut nuts of variable size, as cocoanuts vary very much in size and shape, some being quite round and others oval shape and all sizes, simple in construction, and strong without being heavy, as it would be worked by black labour. The motive power could be either hand or foot. It would not matter what size or shape it cut the kernel out, as long as it cuts it in "solid" pieces; the size we cut out by hand is about three-quarters of an inch thick by about three inches long. If such a machine could be made, a large number would be ordered, if not too expensive, as our principal product of export is dried cocoanut (called cobera or copra), and every planter would have some."

THE Geographical Society of Lisbon is preparing a reception on a grand scale for the intrepid African explorers, Senhores Capello and Ivens, who are returning to Portugal. Besides a general meeting of the society and a public dinner, a commemorative medal will be struck in honour of the occasion.

A REVENUE difficulty of some importance has arisen in the Province of Oudh, the Judicial Commissioners being at issue in their interpretation of the section of the Oudh Land Revenue Act which relates to the resumption of rent-free grants. The provision about which the difficulty has arisen is that which excludes from resumption rent-free land acquired for a valuable consideration, the right to resume which has been barred by the law of limitation. The two Judicial Commissioners who preside in the highest court of Oudh take precisely opposite views of the matter, one of them adopting the view of a former Commissioner, who held that sixty years' possession was sufficient to bar inquiry; while the other favours the grantors' view, which was supported by another Judicial Commissioner in one of the cases cited, namely, that the grantees were bound to prove valuable consideration, irrespective of length of possession. The difficulty is, as the Allahabad paper points out, that not only, are the two Judicial Commissioners not empowered to sit jointly, but there is no appeal in India from either of their judgments. The appeal lies to Her Majesty's Privy Council, and neither the position of the parties to these suits nor the interests at stake warrants us in hoping that the point will ever be carried there. Meanwhile the District Judges are puzzled how to act, and advocates practising in Oudh how to advise. The two Judicial Commissioners have equal powers and a concurrent jurisdiction, and even assuming a judge to have a not unnatural sympathy with grantees who have held rent-free "within the memory of man," he knows that his judgment in their favour will be either upset or upheld according as the appeal is heard by the one Commissioner or the other—the one who favours the grantee's claim and the one who favours the grantor's.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON J. P. GREANY has been granted two months' extension of leave on private affairs.

THE services of Surgeon-Major Barry have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

LIEUTENANT T. HUME HENDERSON, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLONEL A. W. MACNAGHTEN, Bombay Cavalry, at present on transport duty in Sind, is granted leave in India for ninety days on medical certificate. Captain A. W. Proudfoot, Staff, wing commander, 9th Bo. N. I., goes on furlough to Europe for twelve months, also on medical certificate.

THE 1st Bombay Lancers, who have been out in camp since the 9th May, returned to Quetta at the beginning of the month, much to their satisfaction. Owing to the scarcity of bhoosa, the Commissariat authorities could not provide for them in Quetta, so they went first to Tirri, a place in the adjoining Mustoong valley, five-and-twenty miles away, where Captain Temple, Political Agent of Khelat, made arrangements to feed them, and after a stay there of a fortnight or three weeks, marched to Kuchlak, in the Peshin valley, twelve miles from Quetta, where they ate up the supplies of forage collected together by the Political Department for the Army Corps. During the time the regiment was at Kuchlak they lost three or four men from cholera.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 29.—The barometer has risen briskly in parts of the N.-W. Provinces, Eastern Bengal, and Burma; and moderately elsewhere. Dry westerly winds continue in North-western India, with a high-pressure ridge over Rajputana, probably causing the break in the rains. There is a slight barometric depression in Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpore, and the eastern parts of, N.-W. Provinces the bringing rain to those neighbourhoods. Heavy rain is reported from Saugor Island, and Jubbulpore, lowering the temperature. Westerly winds and cloudy weather are reported from the peninsula, and slight showers on the Malabar coast and over the Deccan. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island, 6 inches; Jubbulpore, 5 inches; Darjeeling, 3 inches; Gorakporé and Diamond Island, 2½ inches; Meerut, Chittagong, False Point, Cuttack, Seoni, Rutnagherry, and Akyab, between 1 and 2 inches; Raniket, Lucknow, Allahabad, Purneah, Raipore, Saugor, Sutna, and Belgaum, below 1 inch. Previously:—Dinagepore, 4½ inches; Jhansi and Bahraich, 1½ inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously registered.	26	56	26	45	26	82	29	2
July 29, Wednesday..	0	13			....		....	
„ 30, Thursday.....	......		0	20	0	17	......	
Total......	26	69	26	65	26	99	29	2
Corresponding date last year	38	61	44	27	42	18	41	98

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to add my testimony to a statement made in a letter signed, "C. P. J.," that has appeared in your to-day's issue. I have often noticed servants of the Tramway Company comfortably occupying seats in a car, while passengers have been in vain seeking a place, and have been at last obliged to stand at the back. This I have observed more often at night-time, when, perhaps, the company's servants are returning home from their day's work. There can be no reasonable objection to their being allowed to occupy seats if these are vacant; not to allow them to do so [illegible]. But they [illegible] their duty to vacate the seats whenever fresh passengers step in.

Several complaints have, I believe, been made to the manager about the rudeness of the company's servants in this as in other matters, but without the desired effect, I fear. A little more of courtesy and a little less of the "company's rules" is most desirable, both in the interests of the company's shareholders and of the general public. Unnecessary annoyance does not add to its popularity. Quite recently I was myself a witness to the extreme impertinence shown to a gentleman by a group of these conductors occupying seats to the inconvenience of their legitimate passengers standing at the back of the car. I enclose my card.

J. J. C.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will the Tramway Company consult the convenience of the residents of Girgaum more than they do at present? We ask for nothing out of the way. While they order their saloons to run between Byculla, Colaba, or Pydownee, could they not spare some of these cars to run between the Portuguese Church and Colaba, especially in these days, when the monsoon is at its worst? At present passengers from Girgaum have to sit in the open cars. Girgaum is a thickly populated quarter, and we should thank the manager if he gave us a little more consideration.

S. G. W.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 31st July, 1885.

8-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de [illegible] Cod Liver Oil [illegible] foreign climates, and it [illegible] characteristics [illegible] ration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that can be so widely recognised." Sold only in capsuled [illegible] half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, [illegible]

THROUGH THE MIST AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

I THINK we may venture the comforting belief that *sero sed serio* the rains have set in at last. A gaunt vision of white, encased in some six feet of mackintosh, I scrambled on top of my dog-cart this morning, bent on an expedition, for the slight Scotch mist that was slowly investing the precincts of this capital of Maharashtra was not sufficient to dispel the scepticism that had grown upon us here. But I soon discovered that the rain meant serious things: instead of clearing up, it gathered very tangibly down; and within an hour I returned to my moated castle a wetter but a wiser man, and, secreted now in my sanctum, I am meditating the mysterious vagaries of the monsoon.

Since early morning it has been raining more or less heavily, generally rather more than less; at the moment of writing there is a consistency of volume about the downpour that would do no discredit to the proverbial deluges of Bombay; even if it ceased within an hour, and of that, I think, there is less likelihood than of my ever being Amir of Afghanistan, I should think the gauge will show a good four inches within the twenty-four hours. Of all our lovely Deccan scenery there is now not a trace. Not only the Poona range, that poetic chain of mountains shutting out all distance on the south, upon which I never tire of gazing, but all the lesser hills that meet the western and northern horizon are entirely hidden in the cincture of the dull, leaden hue that makes all but the nearest surroundings a complete, unbroken blank. Yet there is no sense of monotony or of weariness. Rising and falling under such commonplace influences as the arrangement of the tiles, the curves and angles of the eves, the cracks and crevices of wooden ledges, and the wrinkles of the corrugated zinc, the dripping water chants a music that has been too long and too eagerly looked for to be soon tired of. It refrigerates the atmosphere, it clothes the mind with a sense of energy, clearness, brightness, it lends an air of coolness to everything you see and touch indoors, a balmy softness which you benighted of Bombay [illegible] understand, but which we dwellers in [illegible] who know not moist heat, but only the scorching dryness from which we are just emerging, greet with annual joy and ringing of bells. To a fanciful Irishman this song of the waters suggests even the liquid tones of his national harp. Out of doors, it is true, the view is limited, but then you can see with the eyes of faith; with the eyes of faith, exhilarated by the coolness, stimulated by the music, you can pierce that very mist of which the music and the coolness are a part. Through the mist you can see Singhur beetling with massive loftiness above the Lake of Fife and the undulations of the plain; with retrospective eye you can see Jannoji Maloosray and his thousand Mawulis advancing on its bastioned scarps and conquering its impregnable heights for Sivaji the all-conquering; you can pierce the holy recesses of Parbutti's shrine, the gloomy avenue of the Katraj tunnel, the crags of Torna, the sharp cliff of Singana, the more varied ruins of Raighur, the nest of the Mahratta empire; and turning the eye, awakened by the vigour of the monsoon, along the eastern border of the Ghaut-Mahta, you can behold Sivaji stooping to sign the treaty of Purandhar, and crouching the while for the more daring succession of tiger-like springs that changed at length into something more respectful Aurungzib's long-cherished contempt for the audacity of the "mountain rat." And so I might go on. The most historic tract of the Deccan lies to the south of Poona, and not one of its cities, forts, or shrines but awakens some memory of the giant Sivaji; giant in mind and enterprise, though in face and figure probably no more notable than the small Mahratta peon that dozes at your office door and when you call, howls "Sahib" with an energy proportioned to the soundness of his slumbers. The whole of the Carpatic, Tanjore, Bangalore, Vellore, were subdued by Sivaji or wrested from his half-brother Venkaji during his great southern expedition, and on his return journey he worsted the armies of Bijapur, and annexed the outlying districts of that decaying kingdom wherever he encountered them. These things one can see through the southern mist; and if the eyes of faith are sated, and we turn from the bold historic tracts that lie in the southern distance to the immediate environment, the renovating influence of the monsoon is the more strikingly apparent. The funereal cypress that grows with such profusion in these parts is already transformed from a dense, melancholy black into a deep, glowing green; the gold-mohur tree is no longer so gorgeously red as during the hot months, but, on the other hand, the verdant foliage that was so conspicuously absent is now glinting beautifully in the rain, and of its distinguishing scarlet flowers there are still enough to afford a charming relief to the green; and so with the neem and the tamarind, the banyan, the babul, the banana, the palm, the wild ng—they are all painted with a moist, glossy freshness that is near and bright and beautiful enough to compensate for the want of a wider and more varied view. Some of the neighbouring walls are red, some white, some cream-coloured, others present changing shades of grey according to age and circumstance, and so with houses, temples and spires; but whatever tint of colour they show, they all derive some additional charm from the rain and its leaden mist. The redness of the houses becomes as bright as the gold-mohur; the grey walls and the cream and white and brown are washed into a cleanness that shows out against the sombre hue of the very drizzle that bathes them; and brightest and largest of all the noble red spire of the Jewish synagogue towers aloft a few hundred yards away, forming a tangible entity, solid and real enough to match with what we now hope is, at last, another reality——the burst of the monsoon.

The heavy rains, far heavier on the mountains along the sources of the rivers than here on the plain, have had a grand effect on the rivers and on the bund, our local Niagara. The flood has now considerably subsided, but a few days ago the Mutha and the Mula and the Sangam were at a very unusual height; they overspread their banks in wide expanse on both sides, taking advantage of the conformation of the ground to develop numerous creeks all along, and flowing into the regular nullahs in volumes travelling far away from the parent streams and affording the occasional justification for the bridges that carry the roadways at some distance from the rivers over narrow stony beds which for the greater part of the year are as dry as the nether mill-stone. Most of your readers, but probably not all, are aware that Poona and Kirkee are situated at the confluence of two rivers called the Mutha and the Mula, the point of junction is known as the Sangam or meeting, and is on all sides a lovely spot, well worth a separate description, with the judge's house charmingly situated near the apex, a splendid copse of tall bamboos with remarkably luxuriant foliage on the opposite bank, a rustic ferry, the densely wooded island, a gorgeous and unusually artistic Hindu temple, and the railway bridge and the road bridge running parallel, both magnificent structures, whose stone arches seen from the south as you row leisurely towards Rosherville mingle together with very fine effect. The Mutha, a little beyond the bridges and for miles away from Poona, is during the hot weather practically little more than a wide dry rocky bed with a fringe of the old native city lying along its eastern bank, the opposite side being given up mostly to trees and cultivation with a back-ground of minor hills running in broken waves from the wild ridges of the Sahyadris up to the very edge of the road near Government House at Ganesh Khind. It is not our present purpose to trace the Mutha to its source, but if we followed it a few miles further up, we [illegible] that it is the long and lofty dam at Kharakwasla that stops the [illegible] stream, forming the beautiful lake that supplies Poona with water, and that winding broad and long between the surrounding hills, makes a picture in which the charms of nature seem jealously to hide that they owe so much to the labours of art. On the other river, the Mula, to which the Mutha is tributary, the flood is much fuller; gathering the waters of several streams from the Western Ghauts, unchecked by dam nor fed upon by greedy canal, it flows in majestic plenitude through Kirkee and Poona, forming below Holkar's bridge as useful and delightful a river as any in the world, widening below the confluence into a still broader current, and culminating in a wild dash over the Jamsetjee Bund, with hill and shrine on the left, stone bridge in front, and the pleasant gardens and tall cypresses on the right. An envious wood-sprite whispers that here its glories end, and that but for the Jamsetjee Bund it would be little better than the Mutha. This may be true, but it is equally true that the Mutha, so far from paying any tribute in its present emasculated state, acts only as a drain on the resources of the Mula. If instead of thus robbing its brother its waters were allowed to flow in their native strength, undammed at Kharakwasla, there can be no doubt that the united stream would be a grand one. But owing to the character of the rainfall the rivers of India must always be what they are. Coming down in torrents for a few months of the year, the rains flood the rivers and force them to hew out channels which in the dryness of the long hot months they strive in vain to fill, and so their lower beds become in great part mere dry sand and boulder with the waters dissipated into shallow pools lying feebly among the rocks, which in their turn must hide their diminished heads when the rain-god re-asserts his sway.

Holloway's Pills.—The chief Wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects [illegible] flatulency, purifies the [illegible] invigorates the nerves, and re-instates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes [illegible] and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills [illegible] remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all who labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all obstructions from the secretory organs, and gentle [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—[illegible] (s), from Liverpool; and Bagdad (s), Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Victoria (s), for Liverpool; Chindwara (s), Malabar Coast and Calcutta; Empress of India (s), and Adria (s), Jeddah; and China (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. China and Victoria left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 25th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 2,268.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Adowa will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

A VAGRANT.—Albert James, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE "LADY OF LYONS."—The new social play adapted from the "Lady of Lyons" by the Parsee Victoria Opera Troupe will be performed for the last time this evening at the Gaiety Theatre.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black & Yellow—Mr. Ker, Mr. King, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Savile *vs.* White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Russell. Play to begin at 5-30 p. m.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Middle Colaba, on the body of Dugroo Krishna, aged 35 years. Deceased had been suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Wednesday evening he died suddenly. The verdict was that the cause of death was heart-disease.

A PICK-POCKET.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Chand, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Ryan of picking the pocket of Bhawoo Suckoo of 8 pies, while he was standing at a shop in Parel-road, on Wednesday evening. On admitting six previous convictions of theft, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Vithal Mangesh, officiating kulkarni of mauze Bailur, taluka Belgaum in the Belgaum Collectorate, having been convicted under section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. Mansing Jujibhai, revenue and police patil of mauze Koliad, taluka Vagra in the Broach Collectorate, having been convicted under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 28th July, was 460, being 50 more than in the previous week, 24 more than the week ending 29th July, 1884, and 5 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 285 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 26·67 calculated on the increase of population since 1884. There were 87 deaths from remittent fever, being the same as in the previous week, and 2 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 69, 33, and 9 respectively, as compared with 65, 23, and 13 in the same time last year. Thirteen deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 12 in the week previous.

ASSAULT ON A TRAMWAY INSPECTOR.—Isaac Goldstein, a German Jew, was charged yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with improperly using a tram ticket, and assaulting Narayen Crishna, a tramway inspector, on the 9th inst. The defendant, it appears, got into a car at Pydownee, and paid his fare to the Prince's Dock. At the Junction near the Crawford Market he had to change cars, but delayed so much in doing so that he missed the car he ought to have got into. He consequently waited for the next one; but the inspector (the complainant) who was in the car demanded a fresh fare, as his ticket was time-barred. Defendant refused to comply with this demand, and was most violent in his behaviour. When the car got near the Prince's Dock gates, he jumped out, and went into a wooden shed by the side of the road. The inspector followed, and asked him to accompany him to the police station. On this he pulled the inspector's nose. He was fined Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE EX-RAJAH OF SATARA.—We understand that the ex-Rajah of Sattara, Sajee Maharaj Pratab Singh Maharaj Bosla, who has been a state prisoner for the last twenty-eight years, has been set free by an order of Government dated the 23rd instant. It will be, perhaps, in the recollection of our readers that this native notable was removed to Kurrachee about twenty-six years ago, where he remained under the surveillance of the police, and about three years ago was permitted to come to Poona. During his stay here the ex-Rajah frequently petitioned Government as regards his release and the restoration of his property at Satara, till at length Lord Reay was pleased to sanction his being considered no longer a state prisoner. As regards the restoration of his ancestral property, the matter is, we believe, still under the consideration of Government.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd inst.:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 1586, dated 11th June, submitting an application from Messrs. Hajee Abdool Hussein Shirazi and Haji Syed Jaffer Ispania for the lease for 50 years of 569-4-9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust estate at the following rates of rent, viz., for first 10 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum, for next 10 years Re. 1-8, for remaining 30 years Rs. 2. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 1585, dated 11th June, submitting an application from Mr. Hajee Syed Jaffer Ispania for the lease for 50 years of 550-5-9 square yards of land next to the site applied for in the first-mentioned application, and offering the same rates of rent. Read reports by the Engineer, Nos. 3445 and 3447, both dated 5th June. Read reports by the Traffic Manager, Nos. 1764 and 1765, both dated 17th June. Read minutes of the Land Committee recommending that, as the sites are of irregular shapes, and not likely to let readily by themselves, the applicants be offered leases conterminous with the leases of adjoining plots which expire in 1929 and 1928 respectively, and that the following rates of rent be charged, viz.:—Re. 1 per square yard per annum up to 31st August, 1889, and 30th April, 1888; Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum up to 31st August, 1899 and 30th April, 1898; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum up to 31st August, 1929, and 30th April, 1928, respectively; or, should the applicants prefer it, that leases to run for 50 years be granted them at the same rates, but with the narrow strips to the east ends excluded from the sites.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee should be acted on.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, No 2359, dated 11th July, submitting an application from Beebee Namadbai Rajbai for the lease for 50 years of 249 4-9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Imperial estate at the following rates of rent, viz., for first 10 years at Re. 1-4 per square yard per annum, for next 10 years at Re. 1-12, for remaining 30 years at Rs. 2-4. Read minutes of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted, subject to the condition that Rs. 15,000, instead of Rs. 12,000, be spent on the building.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, No. 2463, dated 16th July, submitting an application from Mr. Khurshedjee Merwanjee Baliwalla for the lease for 50 years of 1,033-3-9 square yards of land on the north side of Fort-street, Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate. The Acting Traffic Manager points out that the applicant proposes to erect a native theatre, which may be a nuisance, and deter others from taking up land in the neighbourhood. Read minutes of the Land Committee.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed for a fortnight.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No. 2200, dated 16th July, submitting the report of the Committee assembled to investigate the circumstances under which an accident happened to the s. s. Westbourne as she was entering the dock on the 11th instant in charge of Mr. Canovan, acting 1st grade pilot, and stating that he concurs in the opinion of the Committee that the pilot was blameless.

Read report of the Committee, and read minutes of the Dock Committee.

Resolution.—[illegible] appears, from [illegible] been due in the first place to the engines not having worked as required by the pilot. When the order was given to let go the anchor, it did not run out properly, having been lashed under the fore-castle; and had it not been for this, the collision with the dock pier would perhaps have been averted altogether but in any case the blow would have been very much less heavy. The Trustees consider that the pilot took such steps as could reasonably be expected in order to ascertain whether the anchor was in proper working order, and that he is in no way to blame for the accident.

Read letter from the agent, Bombay Flour Mill, Company, Limited, dated 30th June, representing that the dock charge on flour is comparatively high, and requesting that it be reduced to the same as the charge on wheat. Read report from the Dock Superintendent, No. 3026, dated 8th July. Read minutes of the Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The dock rate on flour should, subject to the approval of Government, be reduced from Rs. 2-4 to Re. 1 per ton, and at the Bunders from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 0-8-0 per ton from 1st September next.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Mr. Piper, acting harbour master, reporting that on the 11th July a native boat capsized off Mody Bay; that the boat has been recovered, but the tindal is missing.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week-ended 21st July, 1885.	For week-ended 21st July, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour...........	14	14
„ „ out of „	13	16
„ transported	11	
„ attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ended 20th July, 1885.	For week ended 20th July, 1884.
Vessels entered	11	10
„ left	9	11
„ remaining in dock	15	15

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

A DECREE IN TERMS OF AN AWARD.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE AND OTHERS v. [illegible] NARAYEN AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved for a decree in terms of an award made in the suit. The defendants are the trustees of the estate of Mooljee Canjee under Act 28 of 1865. By an agreement made between them and the plaintiffs on the 8th August, 1882, the disputes between them were referred to arbitration. The agreement being filed in court, an order of reference was made in the following month to Messrs. Pandurang Bhalibadra and Mathooradas Lowjee as arbitrators. The award was not made until the 24th June last. It was filed on the 9th inst., and a week afterwards an application was made to the court to set it aside, but it was refused. No further application had been made to set aside the award. According to it the plaintiffs were now entitled to a decree. The award declared that on the 16th February, 1885, there was due to the plaintiffs Lukmidas Khemjee and Lukmidas Khemjee and Co. the sum of Rs. 2,21,194 from the estate of Mooljee Canjee; that the properties situated in the Old Hunnooman-lane, in the Foras-road at Byculla, and at Chimboor in the Tanna District, were held by the plaintiffs as security for the amount; and that they were entitled to recover the sum with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th February, 1885, until the whole debt was satisfied by the sale of the properties in question, together with the costs of the reference and of the award out of the sale proceeds. His lordship made a decree for the plaintiffs in terms of the award.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VACANT SEAT IN THE INDIA COUNCIL.

TAKING everything into consideration, the appointment of Mr. Melvill to the India Council would have been most desirable. He is thoroughly acquainted with the necessities of this Presidency, and is a gentleman who entertains a good feeling for the natives of this country. In him we would have lost a good counsellor to H. E. the Governor. and for that reason only we do not regret that Mr. Melvill has declined the honour.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE ABKAREE COMMISSION.

IT would be most desirable that the Abkaree Commission should proceed to Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad to inquire into the alleged zooloom on the liquor-sellers of those cities. No Government before the British ever has exercised, and no Government after the present ever will exercise, such tyranny as that complained of by the toddy and liquor sellers. It is stated that some of the liquor-sellers in these cities had been granted licenses in perpetuity in return for services rendered, and it will be the work of the Commission to find out how far these promises have been observed.—*Broach Samachar.*

THE HINDU DRESS.—The Hindu dress cannot always remain as it is. India is changing, and with new conditions new modes of dress must follow. A greater regard to the natural instinct and a greater attention to utility must bring about a modification of the present dress. The beginning of this change is already visible, and though the change must be slow, still the final dress will be one which the changed civilisation of India will demand. If therefore the more forward already don clothing that is neither European nor native, this is to be expected, nor can it have a serious denationalising effect, so long as sufficient of the native remains to distinguish the wearer from the foreigner. . . Indeed it is hard to imagine, as a rule, any worthy or honourable motive for adopting an entirely European dress. There is reason for modifying the native dress, but none for being a native in fact and a European in sham.—*Dnyanodaya.*

VICTOR KANOVICS AT COCHIN.

FATHER VICTOR was further examined on the 18th July at Cochin when he deposed:—I file herewith a letter received by me this morning by post from my younger brother Sir Zoltan de Kanovics of Pacser, Buda-Pesth, Hungary, Csengary Street, 7th District. With this letter I also present a translation in English made by myself, as there are no persons, who know the Hungarian language well enough to translate the letter. This letter was handed to me on the 18th day of July, 1885, that is, this morning, 8 o'clock by Miss Maiden, Local Post Mistress, after she had informed me that my presence was necessary. I opened the letter 5 or 10 minutes afterwards in Mr. D'Lang's house, where I am living, in the presence of the Chief Head Constable of the Cochin Police, Mr. Joseph Eyles, who lives in the same house with me. This letter I brought to Mr. Walker about 8 a. m. and it was in his possession until he presented it to the Court. This letter is addressed to me as Right Honourable Sir Geyza de Kanovics. I am in possession of a photograph of my younger brother, from whom I received the above letter. His photograph shows that he wears in his necktie a breast pin with a monogram bearing a combination of the letters P. K. and Z. which means Pasceri Kanovics Zoltan. Over this monogram is a Court's crown. This photograph will show that my features resemble his. The resemblance will be more striking, if I shave my beard, which I intend to do to-morrow. I retain the photograph for the purpose of getting it enlarged with the aid of Mr. D'Lange.

Q.—Are exhibits [illegible] photos of yourself?

Ans.—Yes. They represent me in my Arab Missionary costume.

Joseph Eyles, Chief Head Constable deposed.—I have seen the cover of a letter, which Father Victor received this morning. I was present when Father Victor opened the letter or the cover. The letter was inside that cover. The cover was opened in Mr. D'Lange's house, where I am staying. Father Victor translated the contents of the letter to me. YY contains the purport of the letter as translated to me by Father Victor this morning.

The case was again adjourned to Saturday, the 25th July.

The *Cochin Argus* writes:—In our last issue we reproduced an article from the *Bombay Gazette*, which came like a thunderbolt before the Indian public, and revealed, in not very desirable colors, the antecedents and history of a man who is now in our midst, a living mystery, the solution of which is anxiously looked for by every one. Geyza Kanovics *alias*, Revd. Fre Victor, *alias*, the Honorable Sir Geyza Kanovics *alias* Alfred Kanovics, is now the cynosure of public attraction here. He has now been in Cochin since May last; and week after week, public curiosity has been aroused concerning this strange and suspicious visitor. He first appeared in India in Kurrachee, thence he wended his way to Bombay, Poona, Khandalla, Madras, Taticorin, Trevandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Ernaconum, and Trichoor, Mannamey and finally, like a tired and jaded bird settled himself at Cochin, there to be "persecuted" and driven away to other places. The object of his visit to Cochin is at present involved in obscurity, and some time must elapse before any light can be thown on it. The revelations made by the *Bombay Gazette*, and which were circulated by the Press all throughout India, are not very flattering to the stranger, who has found in Cochin a congenial asylum. He has been characterised as a rank impostor, and particulars of his movements through places he passed, unmistakably prove, that we have in our midst a dangerous and suspicious character, an adventurer, a kleptomaniac, a man who spent months in a lunatic asylum, and who was hounded out from his country by his relations and friends. Official telegrams from the Austrian Government do not at all support Geyza Kanovics' statement, and the proceedings before the Deputy Magistrate of Cochin disclose matters which are not favorable to the accused, who is under trial, and under police surveillance. The *gravamen* of the charge against him, viz. that he is a "Russian Spy" has not yet been sustained, but that he is a person unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, is evident. His deposition is a mass of inconsistencies and contradictions, and notwithstanding the fact that he has retained all the members of the local Bar, his unenviable position remains unaltered. There must be something fascinating in Geyza Kanovics that made all the members of the local Bar, take briefs from him, and he must be flush of the circulating medium when he can engage quite a phalanx of legal talent to defend him. And besides his engaging Mr. Willie Grant, the well-known solicitor to appear for him before the High Court to appeal against the proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Cochin, conclusively proves that he is not the man who is without the means of subsistence [illegible] are not generally men who work for love, except in certain cases where local connections and long friendship and acquaintanceship are concerned, and besides we have the evidence of Mr. Hall Melville Walker, the guide, philosopher and friend of Mr. Geyza Kanovics to prove that he was paid his legal expenses, in full, and it is further on record that Kanovics is not a penniless adventurer who has any necessity to avail of any pecuniary support from the public. He is housed, fed, petted and pampered by many in Cochin, who regard him in the light of a poor persecuted stranger in our midst.

The question that suggests itself to many enquiring minds is, what made this man to come to Cochin when his destination, as stated by him, was Munchooria in the Chinese Mission. He is undoubtedly a foreigner and as every foreigner is bound to carry with him a legal passport, he should have been arraigned and tried, under the Foreigner's Act, Mr. Kanovics has been represented to us a very clever person—a great linguist in several foreign languages; but he has failed to show satisfactorily why he should remain here for such a length of time. It would appear that he wrote to his brother Sir Zoltan de Kanovics at Hungary on the 27th May last; but as that communication did not go through any official channel, it is possible that uncharitable people may suppose that the reply received to that letter and which was published in the last *Western Star*, may have been cooked in Coobin and forwarded to Hungary to be re-copied, registered and posted back to him. Dodges like these are very often resorted to, and in evidence such communications are not worth the paper they are written upon. We simply echo public opinion on this point; for even if the promised remittance of 700 florins arrive by next mail as stated in the letter, it is possible that Kanovics may loosen his purse-strings and take out from his well-secured purse the amount said to have been remitted from his country, and thus throw dust in the eyes of every one concerned. Kanovics is not a child, and the various incidents which marked his career since he set his feet on Indian soil, show that he is no ordinary person. He has found a good match in Dr. Meurin, the Bishop of Bombay, who, within a short time, found him out, and exposed his movements before the Indian public. Dr. Meurin is one of those Prelates in India who would not wilfully hurt a fly; but when he came to know that a wolf in sheep's clothing appeared in his midst he was bound to make that fact known to every one. It is true that he received Kanovics very kindly; accorded to him the consideration his position deserved as a Member of the Roman Catholic Clergy. But when he discovered that he was duped by one who was found by him to be a rank impostor, he very properly did what he was bound to do by taking such measures as would prevent others from being taken in as he was. Dr. Meurin may have his reasons for action [illegible]

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY AT QUETTA.

AN interesting ceremony recently took place at Quetta, when the veteran Azad Khan, Chief of Kharan, the most prominent figure in Beluch politics for the last fifty years, came in to receive a "khillut" from the Governor-General's Agent. [illegible] "chapao" [illegible] in during his chequered career, and [illegible] the stories told of the [illegible] prowess of this Beluch [illegible] eight years of age, he still [illegible] many a younger man [illegible] ago he was constantly engaged in [illegible] enemy, the Khan of Khelat. [illegible] us back over vast changes in the [illegible] history of Afghanistan [illegible] was one of the chief Sirdars present with [illegible] Dost Mahomed when the latter [illegible] old Sirdar came into Quetta to receive [illegible] the value of Rs. 3,000, with the Governor-General's agent, Sir Robert Sandeman, presented [illegible] full durbar in the presence of all the [illegible] Chief. This "khillut" has been given [illegible] order of the Government of India, [illegible] the great help he afforded the Boundary Commission when crossing the desert between Nushki and the river Helmund last October. [illegible] late years, under Sir Robert Sandeman's [illegible] has become a fast friend to the British [illegible] of the greatest assistance to Colonel Ridgeway and his party. He provided not only guides and camels, but also food, and had it not been for the aid which the Commission got from him, they would never have made the passage of the desert with the ease they did. His two eldest sons, Nauroz Khan and Amir Khan, accompanied the old man. Azad Khan has now arranged to keep open the roads from Kharan to the Helmund in the interest of the British Government. It is worth remark that while at Quetta he expressed his opinion that the Afghans would show their *bona fides* and loyalty to the English by allowing them to occupy Herat, and make arrangements for its fortification and defence.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—The *Cochin Argus* has received intelligence of the extreme illness of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore from symptoms of dropsy. We have from time to time had the most distressing accounts of the Maharajah's sufferings, but have been loth to give them publicity, lest they should spread general alarm and distress in the country. Symptoms have, however, advanced too far to warrant further silence or concealment, and we have just heard that the royal patient's condition is now such as to afford small hopes of recovery. It is said that the Maharajah is conscious of his approaching dissolution, and that he feels that all human remedy will prove unavailing. Meantime, however, Brigade Surgeon Keess has been sent for from Madras; the Dewan never leaves the Fort, so that he can at all times be readily summoned to the bedside of the suffering Sovereign; and great solemnity pervades the atmosphere of the metropolis. Neither food nor medicine can be administered except with great difficulty; and though there was a report on Wednesday that the patient had rallied, the general conviction is that a great and terrible calamity is impending over Travancore. The Mahommedans are offering prayers to Allah for the safe recovery of the Maharajah from his present illness, and we ask the fervent prayers of all classes of His Highness' subjects, Christians, Jews, Turks, and loyal Hindus for the return to health and strength of the Maharajah. It is just five years one month and one week since the Maharajah ascended the musnud; His Highness is only 48 years 2 months and 5 days old, and we earnestly hope that he may be still spared for many years more to shed a glowing lustre upon the history of Travancore and watch over the happiness and welfare of his loyal and loving subjects.

THE LATE MILITARY TRAGEDY AT BANGALORE.—The confirmed sentence passed by the General Court-Martial held at Bangalore on Wednesday for the trial of Private Ramkristnamah, 12th Madras Infantry, for the murder of the Jemadar, Adjutant and Drill Havildar of his regiment on Monday last, has been promulgated to the prisoner who is quite resigned to the fate awaiting him. Since Wednesday last he has been somewhat sullen in his demeanour, refusing food or to freely converse with those around him. When his sentence was read out to him, he at once became more cheerful and communicative and asked for food which was supplied to him. On being asked if he wished to see his wife and relatives he replied in the negative, but expressed the hope that his wife and mother might be sent to their own village and his brother should be enlisted. The execution takes place at the Central Jail on Wednesday next, in presence of all the Native Troops in garrison. The unfortunate man expresses regret for what he has done and acknowledges the justice of the sentence passed upon him, but he assigns no reasons for his strange proceedings in taking away the lives of two of the most respected men in his regiment.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE PROPOSED NEW FIELD-PIECE FOR THE ARTILLERY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows on the subject of the proposed new field-piece for the artillery:—The annual gun practice by batteries of Royal and Royal Horse Artillery at Okehampton is this year being watched with unusual interest on account of the trial of the new experimental gun. The batteries [illegible] encamped on the [illegible] in succession to others, which have completed their practice and returned to quarters) are H A from Aldershot, B B from Exeter and B A from Woolwich. It is this last battery in which public interest particularly centres, inasmuch as they are conducting the experiments with the six new 12-pounder guns which have attracted so much attention. The guns are breechloaders, made at the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich, are mounted on carriages made by Sir William Armstrong, and are just of the kind turned out at the Arsenal. The practice made with them by the men has been excellent, the weapons being said to surpass anything yet produced, alike for accuracy, range, and quickness of loading and firing, while they have the additional advantage that they can be manipulated by a less number of men than any other gun previously used by the Artillery. The range is up to about 6,000 yards, but the charge of powder is very large, viz., 4lb., which is but 1 lb. less than the service charge of the 40-pounder. The heavy recoil which would naturally result from the use of such a heavy charge is to a large extent obviated by the carriages being fitted with brakes, which reduce the recoil to a few feet, and these brakes have the further advantage that they may be used in the ordinary manner when travelling, thus dispensing with the drag shoe when going downhill. The great ease and expedition with which the guns may be loaded is a remarkable feature of their construction. The projectiles are fitted in the base with a copper driving ring, by which rotation is given to the shot, thereby securing both accuracy of direction and greater length of range. The shells are made of cast steel, the bursting charge is 1 lb. 12 oz., and the destruction which would result in firing at earthworks, or at troops *en masse*, would be immense. Further, the guns are so constructed that they only require to be sponged out at the conclusion of the day's practice. The result of the experimental practice during the past fortnight have amply demonstrated the great value of the guns in actual warfare. The experiments will be continued for some days longer, when, if they prove as successful as hitherto—of which there seems to be no doubt—the whole of the Royal Horse Artillery will undoubtedly be armed with the powerful weapons.

INTEMPERANCE IN CATS.

THE woman who was arrested the other day on the charge of habitual and disorderly cat-keeping, was, the *New York Times* says, a melancholy example of the effects of intemperance in cats. She confessed that she habitually kept eighteen cats and their kittens in her room, and her appearance showed that she was wholly incapable of reformation. "Intemperance in cats is a feminine vice, and it is very seldom that a man becomes addicted to it. The countess, who is frequently brought before the London police courts, sometimes keeps as many as sixty or seventy cats, and other women almost as bad are from time to time mentioned in the English police reports. In some of these cases the thirst for [illegible] inherited, while in others intemperance in cats is due to moral weakness and absence of self-control. Usually, however, it is misery which draws women to cats. They seek in the society of these demoralising animals forgetfulness of the miseries of daily life and a temporary excitement, the subsidence of which plunges them still deeper in misery. It is the common belief that a woman can indulge moderately in cats without any evil consequences. To a certain extent this is probably true. That is to say, there are thousands of women who keep their one cat and are apparently none the worse for it. Still, it is unquestionably true that it is dangerous to tamper with cats. The unhappy victims of the cat passion who are dragged before the courts would have escaped degradation had they never touched cats. It may safely be asserted that not one of those degraded creatures foresaw when she kept her first cat the wretched fate that awaited her. Total abstinence from cats of every age is the price of safety, and it is a price which no one should hesitate to pay. Even if a woman knows that she herself can indulge in a single cat without danger of becoming intemperate, she should reflect upon the evil effect which her example may have upon other women, and should abstain wholly from cats lest she should be the means of her neighbours' fall. The passion for cats, whatever may be its origin in any individual case, is the sure ruin of the wretched women who yield to it. Under the fatal fascination of cats she loses all interest in high and noble things. She neglects her proper occupation and forgets her friends. She cares for nothing but to shut herself up in her room and there indulge in reckless and prolonged intemperance in cats. At a later stage in her career she loses all sense of shame, and does not hesitate to show herself surrounded by cats. She reduces herself to abject poverty [illegible] money on cats, and if she escapes [illegible] a disorderly cat keeper she [illegible] in the midst of her cats. [illegible] degradation could hardly [illegible] from indulging in cats [illegible] her, and it is the [illegible] women to leave no means untried to [illegible] total abstinence from cats among those of the weaker sex.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. [illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
31, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE CELEBRATED W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 p.m., SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Saleroom No. 31, Meadow-street—

[illegible] 1, the celebrated W. & A. Gilbey's [illegible] wines consisting sherry, marsala, port, claret, burgundy, sauterne, still hock and saumur. To close consignment will sell off one box at a time.

[illegible] bottles [illegible]

[illegible] handsome and elegant silk ladies' fans.

A lot of sample of glassware.

[illegible] writing-table.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulter Hajee Noor Mahomed Sulliman.

[illegible]—1 case hosiery.

[illegible] & Co.—1 case [illegible]

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, [illegible]

1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, quiet in harness.

1 handsome high caste grey Arab horse, height 15-1, 9 years old, goes in single harness.

1 strong hardworking grey Arab horse, used in saddle as well as in harness, belonging to the Bombay police.

1 Coventry tricycle.

AUCTION SALE OF ALIZERINE YARN.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the defaulter, Tricum Vandrawun—

B O A 16/76—16 bales each 300 lb., Alizerine yarn No. 40s. full weights.

[illegible] 170.87—9 [illegible]

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Real Trichinopoly and Indian Gold and Silver Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Shawls, Toys, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his shop, 4, Hummum-street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Jooma Nathoo, closing his business owing to his continued ill-health, consisting of embroidered works of Scind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere and Delhi, such as Rampoor chudders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, [illegible] Bombay, Vizagapatam work-boxes, Moradabad and Benares brass wares, ivory toys, &c., extensive assortments of various kinds of Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond-rings, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The above is a good opportunity for European ladies and gentlemen to make presents to friends in Europe.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERCARRY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of farsendaree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or hereditament, godowns, and premises standing thereon, situate at Bendalcoora or Oomercarry first Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee formerly Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. [illegible] and at present under No. 72 containing by admeasurement 688 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the north partly by Oomercarry-street and partly by the house of Allarakia Vaozir, and Mahomed Sajan with an intervening passage belonging to these premises, on the south by the house of Jairam Sewjee, on the east by the house of Halimia with the passage intervening, and belonging to these premises, and on the west partly by Hishanpada-road, and partly by the property of Mahomed Sajen with the passage intervening and belonging to these premises, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Nawab Kamalkhan Boodankhan Bahadoor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY the 13th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises situate lying and being in Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Fort, fronting on the east side of the said Cowasjee Patel Street, and containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards, or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 206 and new No. 5673, old survey No. 426 and new survey No. 9351 and which said hereditaments or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34 and are bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by the property belonging to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, on or towards the west by the said Cowasjee Patel Street, on or towards the north by the property of the late Nanabhoy Framjee Davur and on or towards the south by the property of Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia's sons, and partly by the property of [illegible] Eduljee Allbless and sons and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana and Hormusjee Byramjee Rana and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Nawab Kamalkhan Boodankhan Bahadoor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder—

150 superior 1st-class teak squares, and at Mazagon, Darookhana,

50 tons superior boards and scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF DAMAGED SEEDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, E shed, on account of the concerned.

Ex s.s. River Ettrick,

L M & Co.—2 bags poppyseed.
F M C.—8 bags linseed.
Wallace—16 bags rapeseed.
A B C—26 bags rapeseed.
[illegible] bags poppyseed.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Superintendent's Bungalow, Lunatic Asylum, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome [illegible] and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs and other pictures, Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, jail made [illegible] &c., the property of Surgeon-Major W. Nolan. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle, liquor and egg frames, ice-pitcher, breakfast cruets, hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, butter cooler, spoons and forks, bread basket, candlesticks, table cutlery, handsome French polished furniture such as a set of oval dining table in 4 pieces, drawing-room, pier, side, oval writing, card and inlaid round dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, round back, straight and folding arm and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sofa and reclining couches, a set of handsome drawing-room furniture consisting of sofas, chairs and easy chairs, marble-topped inlaid teapoys, inlaid chiffonier and ornament stands, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, [illegible] meatsafe, iron bedstead complete, Madras pattern cot complete, almira with plate glass doors, gown and clothes press, chest-of-drawers, hatstand, cupboard, comfortable glass cupboard, wardrobe, screens, davenport, bedroom chairs, chiffoniers, tripod stands, double [illegible] handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, punkha, jail-made coir matting, bath and dispense room furniture, utensils, &c.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon, and the property [illegible].

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Two cases of superior fancy woollen cloth, suitable for coats, trousers and suit, just arrived per s. s. Nepaul, consisting of silk corkscrew fancy worsted coating, woaded black solid cross-ribbed worsted, woaded black corkscrew, woaded black solid corkscrew, silk fancy worsted coating, check fancy worsted coating, mix solid twill worsted, olive brown corkscrew, fancy coating, West tweed, Scotch cheviot fancy, West haviline, Scotch [illegible], mix solid twill worsted, black and white tweed, [illegible] coating, indigo blue worsted suiting, mix worsted, sunrise corkscrew, tweed, &c.

The pieces are from 5 to 15 yards in length, and each piece will be sold separately to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, old office record paper, &c.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the [illegible] Storekeeper-General's Stores, Town Barracks, on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 o'clock noon—

A quantity of commissariat stores consisting of articles of provision, dead stock, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd August at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 Bales grey shirtings.
10 " Dhoties.
3 cases white drill.
5 " single bordered prints.
10 " handkerchieves.
1 " shawls.
50 " Austro-Bavarian Lager Beer in quarts.
[illegible] " in pints.

On account and at the risk of Jooma Sakoor.

G V 753-77 5 cases Eau-de-cologne.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome light landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be entered.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 8th August, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Jaitabhoy Javerchund, viz., gold ornaments called [illegible] necklaces, armlets, mohunmalla, heerakuntee, kundora, kudas, bangles, sacklas, kunthee, heerasackli, diamond, ruby and emerald pochees, large pear-shaped pearls, brilliant ring, pearl necklace with diamond and emerald pendant, ivory wristlets covered with gold leaves, gold buttons and chain, emerald ring, pearl earrings, silver trays, cups, lotas, rosewater bottles, gulabdanees, fire rings, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Odhowjee Bhimjee,

1 pair of gold kudas, or wristlets. Immediately after the sale of the above, the undersigned will sell by order of the Administrator-General the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Foolvahoo, widow of Alowarjie Narrun—

2 gold wristlets.
1 [illegible]
1 pearl necklace of 6 strings.

The above will be on view a week before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, in very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full sized slate billiard table in splendid order by John Roberts & Co. with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, lamps and [illegible] complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, [illegible] table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a [illegible] with gold-fishes, a large telescope with stand, handsome marble figures on pillars, [illegible] cameras, &c., the property of G. [illegible]

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view [illegible] before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder, Baroda-street, in the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., on account of the concerned, about 3000 gunny bags.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted come through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and [illegible] branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID UP CAPITAL.........£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE undersigned beg to inform the residing Public of the Fort that they have opened a Depôt in Church-gate-street, vis-a-vis Singer Sewing-Machine, where the PURE CRYSTAL ICE can be obtained at equal rates as at the Grant-road Factory, viz. ½ anna 1 lb. or 40 lbs. for 1 Rupee.

CRYSTAL ICE FACTORY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. [illegible] commissions towards bought and sold [illegible] best attention [illegible] to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
390, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY
(SOCIETE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each „ 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. „ 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make, INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE.—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, [illegible] disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of [illegible]. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Gophers, [illegible] cleared out by "Rough on Rats." [illegible] & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

MECHANICAL WORKSHOP
24, CHURCH-GATE STREET.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DEPARTMENT of our business is personally superintended by a thoroughly PRACTICAL EUROPEAN ENGINEER. We shall be glad to undertake the manufacturing of every description of Mechanical Appliances. REPAIRS thoroughly [illegible] to [illegible]

ELECTRIC CLOCKS, APPARATUS, BELLS AND BATTERIES,
DYNAMO-MACHINES, ELECTRO-MOTORS,
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MILLS, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, BICYCLES
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, AND TRICYCLES, SWORDS, GUNS,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,
MECHANICAL FIGURES, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
OPTICAL GOODS, &c., &c. CLOCKS, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING

EXECUTED IN A MOST EFFICIENT MANNER.

THE OLDEST PIECE OF PLATE CAN BE RENEWED AS GOOD AS NEW.

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SULLIVAN'S LAST NEW OPERA,
THE MIKADO;
Or,
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

WORDS BY W. S. GILBERT. MUSIC BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Now being performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.

	Rs.	
Vocal Score (arranged by George Lowell Tracy)	3	12
Pianoforte arrangement (do. do)	2	4
Libretto		12

NEW SONGS.

Rank and File	V. Rey	1	8
Last Muster	H. Pontet	1	8
Patience Rewarded	C. Pinsuti	1	8
Message from the King	C. Pinsuti	1	8
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Loved Voices	E. Cooke	1	8
Can You Forget?	J. L. Roeckel	1	8
Sunshine and Shadow	M. Welling	1	8
One Night came on a Hurricane	R. Betterton	1	8
Abbot, &c.	S. Adams	1	8
Dolly's Revenge	H. Pontet	1	8
Altar and the Throne	B. Tours	1	8
Till the Breaking of the Day	C. Pinsuti	1	8

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous,

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

POLO,
FOOTBALL JERSEYS.
THORPE AND CO.,

BEG to announce the arrival of the above in all sizes:—

	Rs.	a.	
Black and Blue Jerseys, 2 inch Stripes ...	5	8	each.
„ „ Amber „ „ ...			
„ „ Scarlet „ „ ...			
White and Navy Blue „ „ ...			
„ „ Scarlet „ „ ...			
Plain Navy Blue „ „ ...			
White Sweater Jerseys, best Berlin wool, pleasant to the skin			
Ribbed Navy Blue Knickerbocker Hose ...	3	12	per pair
Crimson Polo Caps... ...	1	8	each
White Cashmere Mufflers ...	3	8	„
Honeycomb ...	2	12	„
Black and Amber Silk Squares ...	7	8	„
Silk Squares Club Colours ...	7	8	„
Elastic Web Belts all Colours ...	2	8	„
Black and Amber Ties ...	1	12	„
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, well shrunk ...	8	8	„
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, thoroughly shrunk ...	28	0	

WHEN ORDERING JERSEYS, SIZE OF CHEST REQUIRED; KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES.

Kummerbands, Straw Hats, Elastic and Leather Belts; Chelera Belts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Belts, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
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NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

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BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchocele, Inlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in [illegible]ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and [illegible] Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the [illegible]

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Dr[illegible]. For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING

ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady. In a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V." care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to which effect is given in the Act under which the loan is issued by such interest being made a charge upon the revenues of Bengal.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, 25 per cent. on 1st September, 25 per cent. on 1st October, and the balance on 1st November 1885 into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the twelfth day of August, 1885, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for the deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the subsequent payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalments will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debenture, issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, Dated 23rd July, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret [illegible], nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy [illegible] pernicious habits [illegible] Price [illegible] of any of the Agents or Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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